EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

21 WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 8. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

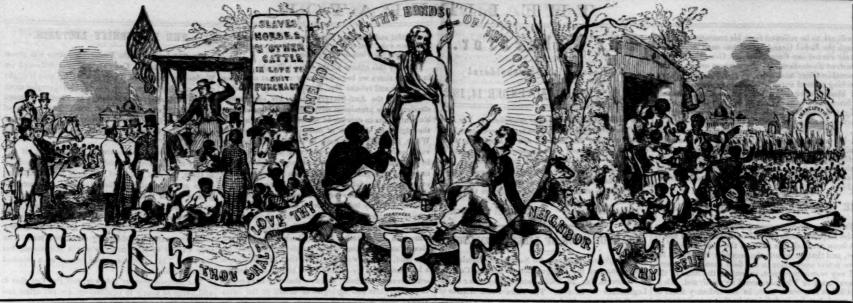
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bivertisements inserted at the rate of five cents ois, this and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are

and to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial the but are not responsible for any debts of the

WM. LLO YD GARRISON, Editor.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

"I lay this down as the law of nations: I my that mil-

itary authority takes, for the time, the place of all munfeipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the State.

the inhabitants thereof."

management of the subject, not only the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, but the COMMANDER OF THE ARMY, THE UNITED STATES, but the COMMANDER OF THE ARMY, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMAN-CIPATION OF THE SLAVES. From the instant that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a war, CIVIL, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Combress extend to interference with the institution of slavery, in every way in which is can be interpreted stroyed, to the cession of States, burdened with slavery, to a foreign power. . . . It is a war power. I say it is a war it be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to carry on the war, and must canny it ox, ac-CORDING TO THE LAWS OF WAR; and by the laws of war, an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institutions swept by the board, and MARTIAL POWER TAKES THE PLACE OF THEE. When two hostile armies are set in martlat array, the commanders of both armies have power to emas-cipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."-J. Q. Adams.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 46.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1658.

THE SHAME OF ENGLAND, THE GLORY

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tates. In speaking of the Francisch established the reason they any were found in the Southern army was be-use compelled to it by starvation. No sooner had any got to where the Union troops were than they fixed to fire upon them. Passing next to England, a said that nation had gone all round the world ng, which Ireland had not. All the battles of land had been fought, and all their renown been by the Irish. The Duke of Wellington and rd Palmerston were Irish—though apostates. e great glory of Ireland was that it kept its inity everywhere. The speaker cautioned his not to believe Sumner and Andrew when attered the Irish. They did not care any more about them than they did for the nigger, and that was nothing at all. If their policy could be carried out, every frishman would have to leave Boston. was the Irish who built our factories, our railroads, rehouses—everything we are or have. For five years our ministers had preached noth-

returning to slavery, unless this revolution is so complete as to destroy the States, when we all, blacks and whites together, shall become the slaves of a military despotism. This is all we can see in the future. Even our school-books are incorred with the negro. Since the emancipation in the West Indies, no cotton had been raised; and whites together, shall become the slaves of a military despotism. This is all we can see in the future. The truth is, the freedom of the blacks cannot be attained in war without the destruction of the whites. If it is ever gained—as it certainly will be a party here at home, whose managers and orators seek to underrate, disparage, traduce, and overthrow whites. If it is ever gained—as it certainly will be military despotism the whites. If it is ever gained—as it certainly will be whites. If it is ever gained—as it certainly will be military despotism and or not be attained in war without the destruction of the whites. If it is ever gained—as it certainly will be military despotism the whites. If it is ever gained—as it certainly will be military despotism. The sale where all large to the future of the blacks cannot be conquered before the slaves could be set in will be through their masters, when in the "good time coming" slavery is unprofitable, reason rises above passion, justice triumphs over love of dominion, the providence of God opens the door for the good time coming "slavery is unprofitable, reason rises above passion, justice triumphs over love of dominion, the providence of God opens the door for the good time coming "slavery is unprofitable, reason rises above passion, justice triumphs over love of dominion, the providence of God opens the door for the god time coming the field. They assemble in Boston, they march to Hyannis, and exhaust the hours, not in burning words against the authors of this atrocious rebellion, not in support of the consummate and ultimate war measures of the government, not in firing our hearts against that which is the cause of all our trouble fer alluding to that gentleman, the gentleman lied for three groans for General Fremont, which we given. After complimenting General McClelain the highest degree, Mr. Train proceeded to that Summer had a softening on the brain, and olive a hardening of the heart. He didn't quite lines a Federal victors and the state of the state Andrew a hardening of the heart. He didn't quite believe a Federal victory was desirable now, for if such was the case, a pressure would be made on the President to carry out his Proclamation. The speaker charged upon Gov. Andrew and the other internors who recently met at Providence and Alcoma, that they were plotting treason against the forernment. Unless the people rise up at the polls, he country would soon be overrun with negroes, and there would be no chance for the white man. Mr. Train said that if they intended to manage

are would be no chance for the would be no change in Train said that if they intended to manage say they (the Abolitonists) had done, he should it West, and even to the South, and organize endent confederacy, thus leaving New Engnt in the cold. It was put to the audience her they would not go with him, and it was can le proceeded to say that there was the nigger in

He proceeded to say that there was the nigger in certhing—nigger at the butcher's, baker's, &c. He advised his hearers, whenever they wanted to buy anything, to ask if the seller was a Black Republican. If so, don't spend a cent. Let the cry to, down with politicians, and up with the people; down with Sumner and Andrew, and up with the People's nominee. After slashing up and laying out that a coffin, and go to Richmond, and talk over matters with Jeff. Davis. Massachusetts was the skull of the Abolitionists, and he (Mr. Train) was drilling a hole right through it. (Laughter.) Mr. Train closed by appealing to the Irish to go to the polls on Inesday next, and give the People's ticket 80,000 strong.

Refige of Oppression. Sears ago refused to distribute wood for which they had no use at Washington, among the poor of the District of Columbia, because there was no constitu-District of Columbia, because there was no constitutional right so to do. We remember that in the election of 1844, it was rung all over the land that Mr. Polk had no sympathy for the poor, because he voted against such a disposal of wood. Now it does not appear what we shall do with these people. We can't turn the Southern country into a "Poor Farm," and have overseers and send supplies for ever. They must be placed somewhere to earn their living, and be out of the way of the army. What can be done with them?

Gen. Dix asks Massachusetts to take five hundred families, till the government shall be ready to colonize them. The Governor says no—as any Governor that if this government is ready to colonize, is to take them for let no man indulge the dream of but two confedence of the control of the deam of but two confedence of the control of the deam of but two confedence of the control of the deam of but two confedence of the control of the deam of but two confedence of the control of the deam of but two confedence of the control of the deam of but two confedence of the control of the deam of but two confedence of the control of the deam of but two confedence of the control of the deam of but two confedence of the control of the deam of but two confedence of the control of the deam of but two confedence of the control of the deam of but two confedence of the control of the deam of but two confedence of the control of the deam of but two confedence of the control of the deam of but two confedence of the control of the deam of but two confedence of the control of the deam of the control of the deam of but two confedence of the control of the deam of but two confedence of the control of the deam of the control of the deam of but two confedence of the control of the deam of but two confedence of the control of the deam of the contro

people to be free, which ever way it is? If they are independent, will they recognize the freedom we have given their slaves? Every man will reply—no; then slavery will be resitablished. Very well, if they return to the Union, will they not have the right to say what shall be the condition of their own people? For instance, will not South Carolina have the right to say that free negroes shall not remain within her limits after a given date; and if they do that they shall be sold? So she said, when in the Union before; how do you propose to prevent it hereafter? Now every sane man must see that either this revolution is to sweep away all State ither this revolution is to sweep away all State ither this revolution is to sweep away all State ither the war, if a thousand times they should be freed during the war.

Here is the condition of the contrabands: they can't get out of the South, because the government cannot send them abroad, and no free State will take them; and they can't remain in the South without returning to slavery, unless this revolution is so complete as to destroy the States, when we all, blacks and whites together, shall become the slaves of a warm of the south. Say the same warm of the south without returning to slavery, the states, when we all, blacks and whites together, shall become the slaves of a warm of the round of the south without returning to slavery, the states, when we all, blacks and whites together, shall become the slaves of a warm of the round of the south without returning to slavery the states, to have the rights of the path-ways of her youth; as first in arms at Baltimore, whose democratic gates first at the capital to encircle it with her arms—so she will be the last to leave it. Seventy thoused the heavy base played to encircle it with her arms—so she will be the last to leave it. Seventy thoused the heavy parks; the the capital to encircle at the capital to encircle it with her arms—so she will be the last to leave it. Seventy thoused the heavy parks in arms at Baltimore,

## EMANCIPATION AND ABOLITION.

These are used as convertible terms, meaning the same thing, whereas they may, and, in the great questions now before the country, really do mean very different things.

It is assumed that the Proclamation of the Presi-

dent will abolish slavery after the 1st of January in all the States which may then be in rebellion, but this is a mere assumption, not sustained by anything in the Proclamation itself, or by any word or action of the President or Congress.

Neither the President's Proclamation nor any act

Neither the President's Proclamation nor any act of Congress can abolish the institution of slavery in any State where it legally exists, without the concurrent action of the State itself. Thus, if by virtue of the Proclamation all the existing slaves in South Carolina are emancipated, the right to hold slaves still remains, and may be exercised by the people of South Carolina whenever that State is again in the Union. The Proclamation merely takes from them the slaves they now own, and makes freemen of them. This right to be their own master is absolutely conferred by it, and South Carolina cannot resume her place in the Union holding these people as slaves. It operates as a sequestration of property which, in the nature of the case, will not and cannot be restored, but it neither forbids nor prevents investstored, but it neither forbids nor prevents invest-ments in the same kind of "property" in the future. It cannot even be said that the same kind of "prop-

It cannot even be said that the same kind of "property" will not exist, and that therefore the right to buy and hold will be a barren right, for it is not proposed to disturb the existing relation in the loyal slave States.

Clearly, therefore, emancipation is not abolition, and all the outery against the President, based upon his Proclamation, is premature, to say the least. So far as we have gone yet, when peace comes the Constitution will be restored "as it is," without the slightest change in form or substance, and the Union will be restored "as it was"—minus the losses sustained by the States now in rebellion, caused entirely by their own suicidal acts.

# Selections.

of the Association, occupied the chair, and in a few introductory remarks spoke of their organization, its introductory remarks spoke of their organization, its introductory the speaker said he had not head size the addressed the S. Patrick's Society in Lordon, who were peaker said he had not beard size the addressed the S. Patrick's Society in Lordon, who he spoke on the Downfall of England. After staing that it was high time the Irish in this coanty asserted their rights, he proceeded to speak of the Know Nothing party which existed in this ware from a mounts to, if the contrabands are to stop South? We often hear it said that never will a person who gains his freedom now be made a slave again; and President Lincoln has used some such words. If they carry out their policy in report to the Constitution, they would not hesitate to epat their assaults upon the Church. It was these habitionists who are bringing "niggers" into Boson to drive out the Irish. Passing from this point, and while eulogizing the Irish character for its zeal ad bravery, he paid a high compliment to General kields, among whose other distinctions was that he ad been elected U. S. Senator from two different takes. In speaking of the Irish he said the reason that a peaking of the Irish he said the reason that a peaking of the Irish he said the reason have a person which the state. In speaking of the Irish he said the reason that he ad been elected U. S. Senator from two different takes. In speaking of the Irish he said the reason have a person which the said the reason have the population of the path-heir said the reason have the population of the path-heir said the reason have received with the reaction to the face of our children, to a late posterity. We are the sowers; bu

of all our troubles, but in efforts to conceal the festering national sore from which pour the polluting streams of our present distress, in exciting our prejudices against faithful civil guides, and in disgorging the spleen of bitter partisanship upon a Governor and a Senator, whose fault is, (in the judgment of these men.) not that they have done too little, but that they have done too much, for liberty and the rights of man. (Loud applause.) Placing the great crime of that war in subordination to their own personal antipathies, they ask you to proscribe and erime of that war in subordination to their own per-sonal antipathies, they ask you to proscribe and sacrifice the very instrumentalities of your loyalty. The President has seen that the institution of sla-very has been to the enemy the very entrenchment

The President has seen that the institution of siavery has been to the enemy the very entrenchment of his strength, and he proposes now to treat it in accordance with military law, usage, and necessity. In war, after giving notice, you send—do you not?—the shower of your shells upon compacted cities, and the beauties of taste and refinement (which group the pride of the present with the traditions of the past) disappear like a dream after a night of horrors; witness the march of your own army in Mexico; her gilded temples, her golden crosses, her bishops palaces, counted as nothing under the necessities of war. And History records it with her approval, because these things stood in the way of our advancing legions, and sheltered the enemy. In like manner, the President has now given his notice; and every voice of nationality, and every agony of this bleeding people, join with him in his edict, that because it is a military impediment, and because it is a bulwark to the rebellion, this Bastile of humanity and civilization, this prison-house of the creatures of God, just so far as it stands in the way, must fall before the Union arms. (Great applause.)

prison-house of the creatures of God, just so far as it stands in the way, must fall before the Union arms. (Great applause.)

The enemy have the destiny of their South at their own option. The terms of peace are before them. The proclamation places in their hands the only honorable basis of adjustment,—the Constitution of the United States, without addition and without abatement. If, before January, they shall desire peace, they have only to lay down their arms, rescind their ordinances, and return to their allegiance, and be content with the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was under Washington, and would be under Lincoln. (Applause.) But if they reject the alternative, behold a new South looms up in the horizon of human hope! (Loud applause.) With the destruction of slavery in any locality of the South, the white man who has hitherto been enslaved and impressed into the war by the surrounding and overshadowing aristocracy, will himself be enfranchised, enriched, and ennobled. (Applause.) The hearts of thousands of such freemen within the sound of our arms, or within the hope of their approach, from New Orleans to Richmond, will everywhere kindle with enthusiasm against the selfishness and tyranny of the rebellion; a new and true life for the South will bloom from the ashes of slavery. (Great applause.) A peaceful and enduring union, of free men and free labor, in the North and in the South, will embalm the memory of the twenty-second day of September, 1862, with the name of him who gave it as a holi-

not a trial at common law under the Constitution; it is war, outside of and beyond the Constitution. This is not a riot or an outbreak; it is a conflict for unity and nationality, underlying and outlying the Constitution, and the belligerent rights of the world and the necessities of war are the only rule of action. (Applause) All this ground of argument in constitution, and the beligerent rights of the world and the necessities of war are the only rule of action. (Applause) All this ground of argument in hostility to the government and its measures, whether in Ohio, or New York, or Massachusetts, was traversed in the same manner, only with more graceful and studied step, by Mr. Breckinridge, in his addresses as the state of the United States, just before he relinquished his senatorial robes to take up tarms against his country. There was but one answer then, and there is but one now; it is the argument of military necessity, of a ship on the eve of going down at sea, of a nation struggling for life. And yet he knew then, as these men who repeat him know now, that Mr. Jefferson said long ago, that occasions would sometimes arise when the forms of the Constitution must yield to necessity for its life. They knew then, they know now, that the great teacher and master of conservatism, Mr. Burke, asserts with his usual clearness and solemnity; "There are occasions of public necessity, so vast, so clear, so evident, that they supersede all laws." "Law, (says Mr. Burke) being only made for the benefit of the community, cannot in any one of its parts resist a demand which may comprehend the total of the cummunity, cannot in any one of its parts resist a demand which may comprehend the total of the community, cannot in any one of its parts resist a demand which may comprehend the total of the community, cannot in any one of its parts resist a demand which may comprehend the total of the community, cannot in any one of its parts resist a demand which may comprehend the total of the community, cannot in any one of its parts resist a demand which may comprehend the total of the community, cannot in any one of its parts resist a demand which may comprehend the total of the community, cannot in any one of its parts resist a demand which may comprehend the total of the community, cannot in any one of its parts resist a demand which may comprehend the total of the community, cann

with all manking in this conflict. It will be test within imperial circles in France. It will awaken the thoughtful, elementary German mind to a just appreciation of our case. Where before we had in Russia an ally, this will give us a friend. The source of England—alas! reduced from the proportions of a Chatham and a Wilberforce, is nevertheless restrained by the configured realized and tradition and tradition of the configuration of the configur

a Chatham and a Wilberforce, is nevertheless restrained by the confirmed policies and traditions which have sprung up from her people and attached to her own high authorities. She is not insensible to her accountability to the tribunal of history and the ages of mankind. Though her aristocracy and her government are estranged from our cause, this proclamation gives us the heart of her people. And, above all, wherever in Europe there is love of liberty, whether smouldering in Germany or slumbering half awake in Italy, though it cannot speak above a whisper for itself, yet there, even there, in the trumpet notes of Garbiaddi, it will speak for us. (Longcontinued applause.)

This action of the President brings the people of the North into a more enthusiastic prosecution of the war. Enthusiasm—that word of beauty and power in its derivation—God within us—how indispensable in war! The South has supported the war for a year and a half, with an idea at the core of its heart. The President has now given expression to the idea of the North (Anplause). And it will of unbellowed ambition freeziged hate or a wicked in the prople of the North (Anplause). And it will be a benefit or a bane.

The question which confronts this people to-day is then the union which confronts this is stened or death. The Union, with all its attendant blessings and powers, its history from experience, its glory and powers, its history from experience, its glory and poiley and powers, its history from experience, its glory and poiley and powers, its history from experience, its glory and powers, i

ing words against the authors of this atrocious rebellion, not in support of the consummate and ultimate war measures of the government, not in firing our hearts against that which is the cause of all our troubles, but in efforts to conceal the festering national sore from which pour the polluting streams of our present distress, in exciting our prejudices against faithful civil guides, and in disgorging the spleen of bitter partisanship upon a Governor and a Senator, whose fault is, (in the judgment of these men.) not that they have done too little, but that they have done too little, but that they have done too much, for liberty and the rights of man. (Loud applause.) Placing the great crime of that war in subordination to their own personal antipathies, they ask you to proscribe and ultimate he rain of this war. The confidence in the power of the free North lends us strength and personal antipathies, they ask you to proscribe and subordination to their own personal antipathies, they ask you to proscribe and subordination to their own personal antipathies, they ask you to proscribe and subordination to their own personal antipathies, they ask you to proscribe and subordination to their own personal antipathies, they ask you to proscribe and subordination to the proper of the free North lends us the people and the army must be responsive. Let the people and the army must be responsive. Let the people and the army must be responsive. Let the people and the army must be responsive. Let the people and the army must be responsive. Let the people and the army must be responsive. Let the people and the army must be responsive. Let the people and the army must be responsive. Let the people and the army must be responsive. Let the people and the army must be responsive. Let the people and the army must be responsive. Let the people and the army must be responsive. Let the people and the army must be responsive. Let the people and the army must be responsive. Let the people and the army must be responsive. Let the peop

power of the free North lends us strength and perseverance, and urges the army to renewed exertions." (Applause.)

It will inspire the hearts of our brave men in arms. I have seen, as you have, our gallant boys, coming on their furloughs among us with enfeebled steps, from Virginia, North Carolina, New Orleans; and I have heard them declare, as the result of their observation and experience, that they and their comrades would fight more hopefully, and die, if die they must, with better solace, if they could be assured that we were aiming an earnest and decisive blow at the war, with less tenderness towards that which is the cause of all our woes. As slavery aniwhich is the cause of all our woes. As slavery ani-mates and intensifies the armies of the South, so freedom henceforth animates and intensifies the

freedom henceforth animates and intensifies the armies of the North. (Loud applause.)

It will give greater effect to the advance of our lines. (Applause.) If our armies are to advance in the autumn months, in many a State, district, village of the South, Rebellion will hesitate and falter under the alternative foreshadowed by the President when the vespers of Christmas shall again be heard. They also argue that the proclamation will lage of the South, Rebellion will hesitate and falter under the alternative foreshadowed by the President when the vespers of Christmas shall again be heard. They also argue that the proclamation will only be effectual within our lines. I tell them it will help our lines to advance, it will impart majestic progress to our battalions, (applause,) it will give wondrous vitality to the grasp of victory, it will swell the pæans with a more terrible glory. If, five weeks ago, Rosecrans and Grant could have tipped the bayonets of the Northwest with this magic radiance, the victory at Corinth would have had even a higher lustre, and northern Alabama and northern Mississippi would have been stricken with a new terror of arms, as if the sword of the Lord and of Gideon were among them. (Cheers.) Already,—read the intelligence coming with each steamer from New Orleans,—already the slave city of the Crescent, the head and front of the South, oscillates to the base of its revolt before the flaming Cross! (Cheers.) Believe not the optimists and quietists who make strange fellowship in Faneuil Hall; learn a lesson rather from the rage and terror which prevail over this proclamation in Richmond, and believe that they there think there is something in it, and something to come out of it. (Continued applause.)

Men change, but principles are eternal. Truth and falsehood are so well defined, and the characteristics of each so plainly traced, as to be beyond the power of casuistry to confound or obliterate. What was false when the Athenians gathered in the Acropolis, is false in Faneuil Hall to-day. Time wears no changes on the azure front of truth. The weakness of man may surround it with the dust of false observances, may bury it from sight beneath a heavy mould of desire, but like the undisclosed fires, burning deep in earth, ever and anon it bursts forth heavy mould of desire, but like the undisclosed fires, burning deep in earth, ever and anon it bursts forth to light for the guidance of all who honestly seek to worship by its light. Magna est verius. "The eternal years of God are hers," exclaims a poet of our native land. The happiness and prosperity of the race depend upon the fulfillment of the demands of truth. Its requirements cannot be avoided, without incurring individual, social and national ruin. No private enterprise and no system of government can be permanently secured that rest upon unexact, immoral foundations.

This distinction between justice and its contrary

Veneration, however, sometimes assumes the form of superstitious reverence, and blights progress by fore-closing inquiry. Respect for the past is very well in its place and degree; and while I yield to no man living in affection and respect for the founders of this Government, I cannot resign to this feeling the exercise of my reason, the convictions of my intelligence, or the teachings of my conscience. (Prolonged applause.)

Duty is bolder than theory, more confident than the understanding, older and more imperative than speculative science, existing from eternity, and recognized in its binding force from the morning of creation. (Cheers.)

tion. (Cheers.)

tion. (Cheers.)

I am entirely persuaded that in forming the Constitution, if the friends and advocates of free institutions had resistlessly met and formally denied the claims of the pro-slavery leaders of that day, 5 the Carolina would not only have joined the Union, but would not have enacted the nullification ordinance of 1832, or assailed Fort Sumter in 1861.

A recognition of man's right to hold his fellowman in service bondage, to make merchandise of hu-

man in servile bondage, to make merchandise of hu-man blood and bone, to violate every principle of justice, to make the "Declaration of Independence justice, to make the "Declaration of Independence a tinkling symbol," and the nation a scorn—is the source of the attack made in the Constitution itself by the slave oligarchists of our day, and their conduct illustrates the theory that the laws of compensation and retribution are unceasingly in operation. I do not attack the intentions of men who compromise the wrong, but, sir, I do impeach the act itself. (Loud cheers.)

A great master of the English language says. "I

A great master of the English language says, "I care not with what principles the patriot is convicted if the measures he supports are beneficial to the community. The nation is interested in his conduct. His motives are his own."

The civil strife in which our country is involved,

and which has culminated in horrid and fratricidal war, establishes the fact that neither individual nor national prosperity can permanently exist, if principle be deposed by selfishness, and conscience be trampled on and defied by injustice.

It is for these reasons, and reasons akin to these, that I lately declared and now repeat, I am in favor

of a new Constitution as soon as we can constituor a new Constitution as soon as we can constitutionally procure it.—(applause)—not a moment sooner, not a second later. I want a Constitution which shall be a palladium of liberty, not a network with which to entangle freedom; which shall maintain the rights of every human being as Eas, interry, and the pursuit of happiness—(applause)—to which an American the world over may refer with pride; which will make tyranny tremble in its sinew and marrow, and in which involuntary servitude will not be recognized or contemplated, except as a punishbe recognized or contemplated, except as a punish-ment for crime. Any other Constitution is not worthy the genius or sufficient to answer the instincts of a free, enlightened and Christian people. (Ap-

I am sure that if the men who contrived the fundamental law under which our Government has ex-ercised its attributes for seventy-five years could have anticipated what was to grow out of the con-cession they made to an unjust and cruel system, the Constitution in its present shape would never

been ratified or approved.

The fathers regarded the gradual abolition of sla very as a necessary element in the future of the Re-public, and in this faith and in the belief that they

public, and in this faith and in the belief that they thereby secured the blessings of liberty to themselves and posterity, ordained an instrument which otherwise they would have spurned and rejected.

I pass from these views of a remote period and ransaction in our history to a consideration of the present circumstances of the nation. "The purple testament of bleeding war" has been opened upon us. In the midst of an unexampled carrer of preservity. In the midst of an unexampled career of prosperity, all the industrial and peaceful arts have been rudely checked by the red hand of blood. The busy click of machinery, the hum of blood. The busy click of machinery he hum of the manufactory, the rumbling of the produce-laden wheel, the figures of the counting house, the business of the merchant and the professional, have all vanished before the heavy tread of armed men. Civilians have become soldiers, farm yards are converted into battle-fields, and churches turned into boxillars. Stalwart men. and churches turned into hospitals. Stalwart men are maimed and mangled; ghastly wounds make of life one great suffering; and widowhood and orphanage fill the land with a ceaseless lamentation.

In such a condition of the public affairs, men must attach themselves to one side or the other. There

is here no room for neutrality, and only an idiot can be indifferent. The appeal is to each of us as in-dividuals; to you, and me, and every man. How will you answer it? For myself, my resolution was long since taken, and remains only unchanged as it is stronger. I believe it to be my plain duty to support the Government, and those who administer it, by every means in my power, and at any cost of treasure or blood. What I do I would influence others to do; what I believe to be true I would have others accept for truth. In this crisis I would not embarrass the administration by drawing nice or la-

on many war on cover regard, or do not married production to the chief or goint the fee being of particular to the hope of the conting relation in the hyporal particular to the chief of the particular to the chief of the particular to the particular to the conting particular to the chief of the particular to the particular to the conting particular to the particular to

Aye, men of Massachusetts, the cause of the war Aye, men or masses, is the "irrepressible conflict"—urged by nature, sanctified by justice, and ever existing—between men who own themselves, er existing—between men who own themselves d men who claim title to their fellows, "by reason of the curse of Canaan;" between despotism is ill-starred prey; between justice and oppression It is this that has plunged the nation into an internecine war; it is this that makes the land sodden with blood, and the air heavy with the dew of death.

The utterance of these opinions, and my course consequent upon entertaining them, may or not raise against me the cry of Abolitionist, Black Republiagainst me the cry of Abolitionist, Black Republi-can, negro-worshipper, and the like. I am wholly indifferent to this. The sentiments I now express may be Abolitionism, for all I know or care. They are mine, at least, and the result of my earnest, hon-est, intensest convictions. I hold them to be Democratic, too, in the best sense of that word. I deny that democracy in America or elsewhere means very, in any form or degree, or under any circumstances. He is not a genuine Democrat who prefers slavery before liberty, or who, when the fair opportunity presents itself, hesitates to strike for freedom. Oppression is the same the world over; it differs only in its victims. In England it fastens upon an Irish-man; in the United States upon an African. The man; in the United States upon an African. The man who to-day would rob a negro of the result of his labor or skill, would, mutatis mutandis, cheat a Cau-casian to-morrow; and the exiled or self-expatriated Irishman who apologizes for and deals tenderly with the enslavement of a race because it has a black skin, is not far removed in sympathy, spirit or principle, from the aristocratic oppressors of his own people. He has no warrant to speak for a land, every acre of which is cursed with the imprint of tyranny's heel. Daniel O'Connell nor taught nor believed in such democracy. When he contended with lords and commoners for Catholic emancipation, or any of the inalienable rights of man, if his opposers turned to written constitutions to find authority for venerable osition and prescriptive fraud, and hurled at him, hus saith the Law," this man of the people, this dy democrat, this genuine son of Erin, silenced "Thus said the Law, this man of the people, sturdy democrat, this genuine son of Erin, siler their sophistry with, "Thus said the Lord." To men born in Ireland, claiming to be democrats, striving in this crisis of their adopted country's ence the conduct of their countrymen, I say, Go, no wiser thou, and do likewise.

### GEN. McCLELLAN REMOVED.

At the last hour-too late to save his friends, but not too late, we trust, to save the country—the Pre-sident has relieved Gen. McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside succeeds him. Gen. McClellan retires for the present from what is by courtesy termed ac-

We are among those who hailed the summons of Gen. McClellan to the chief command under the President of our armies with outspoken hope and joy. We trusted in him as the predestined right arm of the Republic in her deadliest struggle with her traitorous foes. It took months of stubborn, criminal, fatal paralysis, in the face of a foe contemptible in every element of strength save capacity to hoodwink our Commanding General, to cure us of that fond delusion. Not till we had seen and felt and realized that our fondly imagined Marcellus had a chronic incapacity for getting on, did our faith in him larger. Day when month after month had passed away ingloriously, while he held One Hundred and Fifty Thousand brave Volunteers idly shivering through a Winter in canvas tents, while try was brought to the brink of ruin by the nent danger of a war with Great Britain, whi would soon have widened into a struggle with all Western Europe, and while Fifty Thousand Rebels beleagured Washington, obstructed the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and kept the Potomac closed against our shipping, that faith was shaken. when at last, three weeks after the time set for the movement in peremptory orders given him four weeks earlier yet, he advanced to Centreville, and found nothing but maple cannon to impede his progress, we gave him wholly up, and the faith that had yielded so slowly to overwhelming evidence could never be revived.

never be revived.

It does not necessarily impeach the loyalty of Gen.
McClellan that the Rebels have uniformly spoken of
him as our greatest General, while every sympathizer with treason in the loyal States has been his noisy and constant idolater. The greater and more obvious his shortcomings, the louder and more unmeasured have been their commendations. They saw that he was working out their cherished ends, and that sufficed them, no matter what were his on purposes. What Gen. Howe and Sir Henry Clinton were to our Revolution, he was to the Slave holders' Rebellion. Those Generals lacked not loy alty but energy. They did not comprehend that every hour that passes idly and uneventfully in a war of insurrection is a clear gain to the insurgents, and a corresponding loss to their adversaries. Such enerals always squander the golden opportunity If they advance into the enemy's country, they halt just when they should press on, and wait till the ravages of disease and that desultory, indecisive warfare of pickets and outposts, wherein the advantage is always and inevitably with the party that is famiiar with the ground, has seriously thinned the ranks of the invading army, while those of its antagonist have been swelled by the levy en masse to a superiority of numbers, when the General who should maintain the offensive is attacked and worsted. The invader who besitates, and fears to strike, and stands n the defensive, is doomed.

It has been General McClellan's misfortune, and

still more the country's, that his intimate friends and trusted counsellors were nearly all at heart opand trusted counsellors were nearly all at heart posed to an unqualified discomfiture of the Rel They are Unionists after their first They are Unionists after their fashion—they would not have the Republic divided and ruined—but they have no conception of, no liking for, any other set-tlement of our troubles than one which shall be based on Compromise—that is, buying off the traitors from persistence in their treason by new concessi uaranties, to Slavery. Their ideal bond of slave's neck, with a gag a chain around th in every freeman's mouth. These men desired the War spun out through months of prodigal but fruit-less inaction until the exhausted, discouraged people should be driven in desperation to call on our Sey mours, Joel Parkers and Fernando Woods to end the struggle by giving the rebel chiefs whatev they might be pleased to ask as the price of the nding to resume the government of The fact that these chiefs had stubbe ged to resume the overseership of the Union or terms has been wilfully ignored by these poliians, who could not believe, even with their expe rience at Charleston in 1860 to enlighten them, that the Rebels prefer absolute, indefeasible rule over half the country to a quelified and precarious sway over the whole of it. But the truth is that the slave-holding olivarehy are weary of the sham whereby ing oligarchy are weary of the sham are designated Democrats, and disgu weary of the sham whereb they are designated Democrats, and disgusted with their alliance with the Five Points, the Hook, and other dens of coarse deprayty and debauchery at the North. Such associations give them an unclean-ly feeling of disgust and self-abasement, from which they have long wished to be delivered. They have seized upon the present as their opportunity, and will not be persuaded to forego it. Gen. Burnside fought gallantly at Bull Run; he led able and victorials he is

sly the brilliant campaign North Carolina; he was called thence to re his reverses before Richmond; and ded the left wing at the battle of . Thus far, he has done well, whateve been allotted him: we trust he will, in hi new and more arduous position, justify the hopes and retrieve the fortunes of his country. That he will at all events avoid Gen. McClellan's cardinal error of treating the order of his superior as so much waste paper, we are confident. If he cannot obey,

he will ask to be relieved from his command. And, he will ask to be relieved from his command. And, though the Rebel Grand Army has once more completely eluded our forces, through Gen. McClellan's persistent disobedience to the express orders of the General-in-Chief and even of the President, and, marching around our slowly-creeping front, has placed himself once more between our advance and Richmond, we believe that he will yet be compelled to fight a decisive battle before going into winterquarters or abandon Virginia to the arms of the Union. But we shall judge Gen. Burnside by results, But we shall judge Gen. Burnside by results not by our prepossessions. Should he spend the coming Winter as fruitlessly, ingloriously as Gen. McClellan did the last, we shall not hesitate to call in the Spring for his removal as openly and earnestly as we did for that of his halting predecessor.—N. Y.

### THE REMOVAL OF GENERAL MCCLELLAN

From the post of commander of the principal army of the Republic shows that President Lincoln has at last been aroused to a sense of the true state of affairs, and that he admits the necessity that exists for more active operations in the field than the country had any reason to expect, so long as the head of the the word, but he is deficient in that moral courage t which no soldier is fit to hold high comma This is the most favorable view that can be taken of his character; for, on any other supposition, he has been false to his trust, and we do not wish to believe that he is dishonest. Thrice has he had it in his that he is dishonest. Thrice has he had it in his power to render the greatest service to his country, and on each occasion he has proved unequal to the work that was expected of him, and which a superior leader would have accomplished. In October, 1861, he might have advanced against the rebels, and have driven them from the vicinity of Washington: but he failed to do so, and for months after the ton; but he failed to do so, and for months after the disaster at Ball's Bluff—a disaster for which he should have been held responsible should have occur held responsible—he remained idle. When compelled to move, his proceedings on all occasions were of so dilatory a nature that defeat was inevitable, and he never had the remotest chance of taking Richmond after he sat down before the half-built and half-manned works of the rebels at Yorktown. A commander of average adulties would have been in Richmond in a month from the opening of the campaign. It appears that the whole number of men that served under him was 168,000; and of senting, in behalf of the Trustees, the keys of the Colthis enormous force, one-half had disappeared when he found himself lying under the protection of the but appropriate remarks, he said: gunboats on James River, after a series of disast that were due solely to his incapacity to lead bromen otherwise than to defeat and destruction. ries of disasters think it is no exaggeration to say, that during the whole of the Richmond campaign he never, on any one occasion, showed the talent of a fifth-rate commander of the Austrian school of war. A third opportunity was given him to justify the good opinion of his countrymen when he was placed at the head of the federal forces in Maryland; and at first it did seem that adversity had had a good effect on him. He drove the rebels out of Maryland, defeating them at Antietam. But no sooner had he won a g battle, than he fell back upon his old system of lingering, and threw away the fruits of success. He refused to reap the field which he had won. No American ever had a better chance for winning first place in the confidence of his country, and the admiration of the world, than Gen. McClellan after his Maryland triumph; but he deliberately resolved to forfeit the opportunity that was presented him for placing himself alongside of Washington, and for the third time he bitterly disappointed the hopes of his countrymen. We say nothing of his conduct while Gen. Pope was heroically struggling against the enemy near Washington, because the facts are not sufficiently clear to enable us to speak definitely thereon; but taken as a whole, his military career has been signally unfortunate for his own fame, and as signally disastrous to this nation. His history is a striking antithesis: he was denied nothing, ar has effected nothing. He was the object of the nauseous praises of Nor:hern sympathizers with Southern rebels, who saw in him one who either would not or could not do anything against traitors and who therefore believed him to be worthy of their confidence and support. The time had come for a change of commanders, for the dismissal of the Buell of the East as well for the dismissal of the Buell of the West. Longer to employ a man who becomes ineffective in precise proportion that he is furnished with the means of making successful war, would have been a sad trifling with duty on the part of government. The President resolved that there should be no such trifling, and he has dismissed an incompetent General, and bestowed the post he was incapable of filling upon a man who has done good service in the field. Gen. Burnside's career has and who therefore believed him to be worthy of thei incompetent General, and bestowed the post he was incapable of filling upon a man who has done good service in the field. Gen. Burnside's career has been of such a character as to warrant the belief that he is not only desirous of beating the rebels, but capable of doing much toward their discomfiture. He has the confidence of the people, of the army, and of the government; and he has only to act in Virginia as he acted in North Carolina, to place our affairs in such a condition as shall command the call incomplete time, this Board do accord to the fulness for the courtesy it has exercised in hearing the repeated requests made to it by this Board for the fulness for the contresy it has exercised in hearing the repeated requests made to it by this Board for the fulness for the contresy it has exercised in hearing the repeated requests made to it by this Board for the fulness for the contresy it has exercised in hearing the repeated requests made to it by this Board for the fulness for the contresy it has exercised in hearing the repeated requests made to it by this Board for the fulness for the contresy it has exercised in hearing the repeated requests made to it by this Board do accord to the fulness for the contresy it has exercised in hearing the repeated requests made to it by this Board do accord to the fulness for the contresy it has exercised in hearing the repeated requests made to it by this Board do accord to the fulness for the contresy it has exercised in hearing the repeated requests made to it by this Board do accord to the fulness for the contresy it has exercised in hearing the repeated requests made to it by this Board do accord to the fulness for the contresy it has exercised in hearing the repeated requests made to it by this Board do accord to the fulness for the contrest of them full hands of the Virginia as he acted in North Carolina, to place our affairs in such a condition as shall command the adings flow," was afterwards sung, and the Benediction ance of foreign powers.

Since the above was written, the telegraph brings literary performance and for its thoughtful senting important letter from Gen. Halleck, which fully was very creditable, concluding as follows: an important letter from Gen. Halleck, which fully justifies the action taken by the President .- Bos

# REBEL CONTEMPT FOR GEN. McCLELLAN.

You cannot think how bitterly the North is ridiculed here, and all my efforts to defend it only end in mortification and the consciousness that those who think otherwise have the best of the argument. It lated to promote that welfare than the education of your country; and nothing surely is better calculated to promote that welfare than the education of the promote that welfare the promote the promote that the promote the promote that the promote the promote that the promote the promote the promote that the promote the promote that the promote the promote that the promote the promote the promote that the promote the promote that the promote the promo into the Union lines along the Potomac, whenever we want to get a man carried North. These "deserters" who are generally the bravest, sharpest, and most unscrupulous enfunts perdu in the rebel army, enter McClellan's lines, tell him just such stories as they have been told to, take the oath and are impossible to the most unseful and permanent character. And a generous minds anticipate pleasure in future scenes that consideration alone is sufficient to kindle ardor in a consideration alone is sufficient to kindle ardor in the red and permanent character. mediately dismissed. They then go to Baltimore, post their letters there, get a return mail, and are the back to Richmond within three or four days from the time of leaving the managers of this mail at Baltimore. It is thus that the — and — (two particles are mentioned here, one published in New York and one in Baltimore,) get their "late Southern news;" and I can assure you that this mail and are the mode and the consideration alone is sufficient to kindle ardor in noble souls. Who can tell how many youth shall be trained in this Institution, who, when perhaps you and most of those now present shall have ceased to take part in the affairs of this world, may occupy some of the highest and most important offices in the gift of a free people? That shall be your reward. And, fellow-citizens, I have only to add, that in this Institution no principles contrary to the head-in the trained in this Institution, who, when perhaps you and most of those now present shall have ceased to take part in the affairs of this world, may occupy some of the highest and most important offices in the gift of a free people? That shall be your reward. And, fellow-citizens, I have only to add, that in this Institution, who, when perhaps you and most of those now present shall have ceased to take part in the affairs of this world, may occupy some of the highest and most important offices in the gift of a free people? That shall be your reward. news;" and I can assure you that this mail runs re gularly—the carriers many times getting across the the Potomae and into Maryland without being once prin selves as "deserters," take the oaththough even this is not always asked of them-and then hurry on to Baltimore, which is our chief Post-

They have here, in private circulation—though it opening and closing passages :-They have here, in private circulation—though it may be a forgery—a phrenological chart of Gen.

McClellan's character, made by Fowler & Wells, of New York, and which was given, they say, by Gen.

McClellan to his friend, Major General G. W.

McClellan to his friend, Major General G. W. New York, and which was given, they say, by Gen. McClellan to his friend, Major General G. W. Smith, whose health is now quite recovered, though at the expense of his mind, which will never be again what it was. This written chart-such, deare ther, as you had made of me when I came back, last summer, five years ago, from Miss ——'s school—makes McClellan's bump of "caution" outbalance all the other qualities of his head, and they are making fun of it all the time, and of course most actively se who wish to annoy me—when I am present. have had this "chart" printed for private circulation, and while the papers here all seem in a con-spiracy to praise Gen. McClellan, he is the most bit-terly ridiculed man I ever knew, in private. The editor of the Savannah Republican Mary's last Tuesday evening, and had the "greatest fun," as he called it, (horrid old creature, that he is,) trying to make me argry. But cousin Mary stop-ped him, and even Senator —— said that as I was an avowed "enemy of the South," (though Heaven knows I am not,) and had only come here to nurse
—, [her husband,] I was entitled to be treated at east with the courtesy due to "a prisoner of war!" and not vexed and ridiculed. But I assure you, you can have no idea what confidence the people here have that this "chart" is correct; and so whenever Lee or Jackson want to make McClellan stop anywhere, or avoid a battle, they send off some "de-tellingues and prosperity; and we heartily congrete." anywhere, or avoid a battle, they send off some "deserters," first to tell them they are in immense force, and any other odious lies they please; and then they get significant hints to the same effect published in the Richmond rebel papers; and these papers are actually carried to McClellan, and even sold to him. And here, as a matter of personal credit, we publish at a high price; the two men passing themselves off as Union farmers, who gave him the information which stopped him ten days after the battle of Sharpsburg, when he was thinking of advancing, and

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1862.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The subscribers to The Pin and Palm are hereby notified that arrangements have been made, by which The Liberator will be supplied to them until the close of their several subscriptions. As soon as the number of copies now due by me are furnished, The Liberator will be no longer sent, unless my friends promptly renew their orders for it, accompanied by the cash. It is not probable that The Pine and Palm will be revived this year. Boston, Oct. 27, 1862.

JAMES REDPATH.

### INAUGURATION OF LIBERIA COLLEGE

The African Repository, for November, contains the proceedings at the inauguration of Liberia College at Monrovia, Jan. 23, 1862—published by order of the son to expect, so long as the head of the yin Virginia should be paralyzed. Gen. at Monrovia, Jan. 23, 1862—published by order of the sa brave man, in the ordinary sense of Legislature of Liveria. The officers and friends of the College assembled at the house of the President Hon, J. J. Roberts, on Ashmun Street, Monrovis under the direction of Messrs. S. F. McGill and B. V. R. James, the Committee of Arrangements, in the fol lowing order :- Band of Music : the Reverend Cler gy; Members of the House of Representatives; Members of the Senate; His Excellency, President of the Republic: Members of the Cabinet: Representatives of Foreign Governments; Chief Justice and Associate Judges; Mayor and City Councilmen; Trustees o the College; President of the College and Professors; Members of the Bar; Citizens generally. The procession having arrived at the College Buildings, the exercises of the day began with singing the 100th Psalm, to the tune of Old Hundred. The Rev. J. S. Paine read the 28th chapter of Job, and the 118th Psalm: after which Rev. B. R. Wilson offered praver This was followed by music from the band. Hon. B J. Dayton, Chief Justice of the Republic, then deliv but appropriate remarks, he said :-

"This day may be made the epoch from which every public enterprise may be dated; such as lums, hospitals, charitable institutions, and other n uments setting forth the liberality and greatness uments setting forth the liberality and greatness of a free people. I am happy, and I am sure every Liberian is glad, that this College can be inaugurated with a Faculty of our own people; men fully qualified to occupy the positions to which they have been called. This is a great deal for our infant Republic; and it is hoped that all vacancies in the Faculty, when required, may be filled by our own people. In the first place, our attention is drawn with pleasure and admiration towards our own Roberts, the able President of the College. That he has been honorable and successful in the past, is our security for the future in this exalted enterprise. We turn with more than ordinary delight toward that youthful giant, Professor Blyden, of whom we ever speak with assurance, that we ever depend on him at home and abroad as being a qualified representative of the capacity of the black we ever depend on him at nome and abroad as being a qualified representative of the capacity of the black man to occupy the first rank in literature. We can accord to the Rev. Professor Crummell the unfading laurels he has gained in intellectual improvement, than whom Africa cannot have a better representative, for the world has already acknowledged his superior ability."

Appropriate and spirited music followed the address and the presentation of the Keys. After the Inaugural Address of President Roberts and that also of Professor Blyden were concluded, Hon. B. D. Warner offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:-

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees for Liberia "Resolved, That the Board of Trustees for Liberia College do recognize, with humble devoutness of heart, the goodness of Almighty God in so ordering and controlling circumstances and events, that this Board of Trustees, after ten years' effort and labor, performed under many disadvantages, and in the face of stern opposition, have succeeded in completing and now occupying Liberia College; and to this end they do record, with emotions of gratitude, their unfeigned ith emotions of gratitude, their unfeig the Great Arbiter of events for his graci interposition in their behalf, and for crowning

efforts with such abundant success.

And at the same time, this Board do accord to the Legislature of this Republic much honor and thank-

pronounced. The Inaugural Address of President Roberts, as a

"And now, Gentlemen of the Board of Truste permit me to congratulate you on the favorable cumstances that surround the Institution under care, and which you this day dedicate to the e tional interests of our country. Your connection with this Institution, I am aware, entails on you no little lated to promote that welfare than the education of her people. In this enterprise you are laboring also for posterity, and I doubt not you will continue your exertions until you shall have firmly established an institution which shall convey to them blessings of the most useful and permanent character. And as Institution no principles contrary to the teachings the Word of God will be instilled into the minds

The Address of Prof. Blyden was also marked by deep reflection, sound observation, and literary abili ty, which should cause the traducers of the colored race to hang their heads for shame. We extract its

scendants of Africa, are assembled to inaugurate Perhaps this very day, one century ago, some of forefathers were being dragged to the hold of so miserable slaver, to enter upon those horrible sufferi of the 'middle passage,' preliminary to their in duction into scenes and associations of deeper w To-day, their descendants, having escaped the fi-ordeal of oppression and slavery, and having return

To-lay, their descendants, having escaped the fiery ordeal of oppression and slavery, and having returned to their ancestral home, are laying the foundation of intellectual empire, upon the very soil whence their fathers were torn, in their ignorance and degradation. Strange and mysterious providence!

The first College in West Africa is founded. Lord Macaulay's prediction, uttered forty years ago, of the illustrious University at Timbuctoo, though uttered jocosely, is receiving realization. Truth is proving itself stranger than fiction. We have this Institution as the precursor of incalculable blessings to this benighted land—as the harbinger of a bright and happy future for science, literature, and art, and for all the noblest interests of the African race."

In the period of our most strenuous opposition the American Colonization Society, we never cherish ed any other feelings toward the Colony of Liberia n- to the animus or design which led to its settlement.

"For this College, Liberia and the world are mor Sharpsburg, when he was thinking of advancing, and Sharpsburg, when he was thinking of advancing, and quite ready, having received sixty dollars between them for their trouble and expenses in bringing the information.—Extract from a letter to her mother of a loyal lady, wife of a high rebel officer, at Savannah. indebted to the sagacity, benevolence, and persevering labors of the Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., of Bo.

thoughtful and directing mind, we believe their efforts had been vain, and that it is but simple justice to pronounce kim the Founder of Liberia College."

We copy this tribute all the more willingly, because former times we have had many and just or sions to censure and rebuke Mr. Tracy for his persevering tility to the Anti-Slavery cause, his envenomed landers of its prominent advocates, and his abo ble sentiments in defence of slaveholding, and against the righteous doctrine of immediate emancipation.
While, for thirty years past, he has done nothing, by voice or pen, to redeem or elevate the colored race in this country, but, on the contrary, much to aug-ment and strengthen the unchristian prejudice that is to them, but that it was of still more consequence to every where cherished against them, it is gratifying to us to get possession of their Capital; for know that to his persevering labors the Republic of gain or loss of that particular point depended our suc-Liberia is mainly indebted for its first College. It is cess or failure in the whole war. Richmond, like a fresh illustration of the paradoxical phases of the Montgomery, was merely a place of temporary occuhuman mind and heart. Had Mr. Tracy and the pation by the rebel Congress, and there were twenty American Colonization Society been as ready to aid, other places that would equally serve their turn. The elevate and bless the colored people in this their native land, as they were eager for their expatriation to slavery. This ought long since to have been attacked heathen shore, we should have had no occasion for and demolished. controversy with them : and now that they have ceased to publish pleas and apologies in behalf of the ensla- still hangs so nearly in equilibrium, are our crime and vers of men, women and children, to calumniate the blunder, the results of our own ill management. Slafree people of color, and to assail and misrepresent very, which has been, through our culpable neglithe Anti-Slavery movement, we have also ceased making any issue with them.

the subject of slavery had not characterised the coloforty years,-covering the entire existence of Liberia,-we do not recollect having seen, in any public adin the United States by moral and religious instrumentalities-any appreciation of the self-sacrificing men and women who, for the sake of those in bonds, have subjected themselves to universal proscription and opprobrium, at great personal peril, but with unswerving fidelity and indomitable courage-any denunciation of American slavery and its abettors. This was explicable so long as the Colony was under the absolute control of the American Colonization Sowhen this colonial vassalage ceased, and Liberia be- regard to the protection or the destruction of slavery. came recognized as an independent republic by the governments of Europe, we had a right to expect the if Mr. Conway could be persuaded to give this lec citizens, and, consequently, the strongest utterances friends of freedom apply to him. against "the sum of all villanies." Thus far we are sadly disappointed.

LECTURE OF THEODORE D. WELD. The lecture delivered by Mr. Weld at Music Hall, on Sunday last, was listened to by an intensely interested and highly intelligent audience, which was comparatively a large one in view of the stormy and dismal state of the weather-indicating that, if the day had been pleasant, the spacious hall would have been filled. As we stated last week. Mr. Weld was among the earliest and most eloquent advocates of the cause of those in bonbut, by the frequent use and electric expenditure of his uncommonly sweet and powerful voice, he finally reduced it to a mere whisper for a long period, and he was compelled to abandon the lecturing This was his first attempt to address a large public assembly since 1836! It was made experimentally, under adverse conditions, in a hall of such dimensions as to task the strongest lungs; yet, we are happy to say the speaker made himself easily and clearly heard throughout, and, though occupying an hour and twene from the offort The subject of the lecture was, "The Conspirators their False Issues and Lying Pretences." not attempt to make any report of it, but only add that it was a masterly refutation of the Calhoun doctrine of State Rights, and an eloquent vindication of the supremacy and sovereignty of the Federal Government: closing with a scathing satire of the secession appeal to the Declaration of Independence for ion and defence. We are happy to announce that Mr. Weld has consented to remain in this State for the present; and those who would like to have him e in their town or city are requ spond on the subject with Samuel May, Jr., 221 Washington street, Boston.

for WILLIAM A. Jackson,—Jefferson Davis's late cated for the performance of political duties. By all TAKE NOTICE. As inquiries are frequently made coachman in Richmond, who adroitly made his escape means educate them better. Their deficiencies are to the Federal lines, and has since been lecturing in this quarter on the rebellion and slavery,-we would state that he has sailed for England, where he deems his testimony more wanted, by the perverted state of public sentiment in that country, than it is here. We trust he will meet with a kind reception.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER for November has appeared. Its contents are :- 1, Christ the Spirit; 2, Was Thomas Kennis the author of the "Imitation? 3, New Translations of the "Vita Nuova;" 4, Alexis de Tocqueville; 5, Shakspeare's Sonnets and Friendships : 6. The War Policy and the Future of the South : 7. Review of Current Literature. The number contains four extra pages.

MR. RICE ELECTED IN THE THIRD DISTRICT .-The decision of the Board of Aldermen to forward the amended return from Ward Twelve to the office of the Secretary of State, settles the matter of the election of Mr. Rice, as the Governor's Council, in countiug the votes, will consider the amended return as the true one from that Ward.

DEATH OF GEN. MITCHEL. Perhaps the greatest humanity, since the rebellion began, is to be found in the sudden decease of this large-hearted, humane man at Port Royal. What better monument could he have, or desire, than his noble letter sent to Secretary Chase, a few days before his death, in relation to the contrabands? [See last page.]

REMOVAL OF GEN. McCLELLAN. A night-mar has passed from the Northern breast by the removal of McClellan, and the substitution of Burnside. If all that is factious, low and brutal howl over this change, why should not all that is patriotic, high and noble xult? The forbearance and long-suffering of the government and nation in his case have been unparalleled and astounding. His "masterly strategy has turned out to be like that of the frog in the welljumping up two feet, and falling back three!

ELOQUENT SPEECHES. We have given, on our speeches recently delivered by Col. Bullock at Worcester, and Hon. Richard Busteed in Faneuil Hall. Their careful perusal will quicken the pulse of every reader, and give a new impetus to the struggling cause

ADDRESS OF WENDELL PHILLIPS. The instruc-Those who were not, as well as those who were present, will be glad to have an opportunity to peruse it, as reported by that most accurate of phonographic reporters, James M. W. Yerrinton, Esq.

increasing at a rapid rate.

## THE FRATERNITY LECTURES.

The fifth lecture of the Fraternity course was given by Rev. Moncure D. Conway, and was delivered or Wednesday instead of Tuesday evening, that it might make no interference with the delightful employment (to Republicans) of watching the election returns through the evening of Nov. 4th. The results of that day put the audience in a happy frame of mind

He said that the capture of Washington, if the true Capital of the enemy was not Richmond, but The prolongation of this war, and the fact that it

gence, the chief strength of the enemy, might have been made the means of their immediate overthrow. In this connection, we deem it not invidious to re- As soon as they rejected the Constitution and the mark, that, in none of the addresses delivered on this Union, they relinquished all the special privileges occasion, nor in any of the proceedings, do we find a thereby conferred. As soon as they made war upon ingle reference or sentiment expressive of any inter- the U. S. Government, killing its soldiers, plundering est in the tremendous struggle going on in this coun- its property, defying its legitimate authority, and un try between the American government and the slave dertaking to diminish and divide its territory at their oligarchy and their degraded minions, or any sympa- pleasure, they put into the hands of that Government thy for those in bonds. If this singular reticence on a power which it had never before enjoyed, of directly attacking the cause of that revolt, Slavery. The nists from the beginning, it would not challenge at- this new power was not long since used was a fault tention at this time; but, during a period of more than equally shared by the Government and the people. Corrupted by the long previous toleration and protec tion of slavery, we protected it still when its emissa dress or speech or sermon or official document, any sign of interest in efforts for the abolition of slavery blood. The duty of the Government now was to reblood. The duty of the Government now was to repair this error, and to make a direct and exterminating warfare upon slavery, as the only means of saving the nation's life. And, if the official servants of the people, civil and military, neglected this duty in circumstances so perilous as those now besetting us, the people should imperatively demand its immediate per

This was the key to Mr. Conway's discourse, which was full of brilliant points, and details of intense inciety; for, of course, it would tolerate no such free- terest respecting the parts taken by various individudom of expression or power of impeachment. But als conspicuous in civil and military positions, in It would be a great service to the cause of liberty emoval of all gags and padlocks from the lips of its ture in other places, and without delay. Let the

> The sixth lecture, entitled "A Plea for Woman. was delivered on Tuesday evening last, by Miss Anna E. Dickinson of Philadelphia, a young lady who had formerly spoken here with much acceptance in rela tion to slavery and the war. She made an able presentation of the restrictions and disabilities under which woman labors in our present stage of civiliza tion, and showed the inconsistency of these restrictions, not only with reason, justice and the publi welfare, but with truths commonly received as self-evident, and stated as such in our standards of political and religious action. With cutting satire she exposed the absurd pretence that women would los their delicacy and refinement by going to the polls and she showed the need that men's political action should receive such refining influence as the presence and cooperation of women exercise in social life

The nation would receive obvious and manifold adantage by the association of both sexes in the man agement of its affairs. Women were housekeepers by profession. Surely our national housekeeping red blunders and deficiencies, continued and r peated month after month, such as no decent woman would tolerate in an establishment under her control

There are still laws on our statute books disgraceful to men and injurious to women, and thus doubly calling for renovation. The many women who declare emselves satisfied with their condition should have in mind a far larger number of unfortunate sisters who live under the constant operation of cruel injustice from those who claim to be their protectors.

to them. No one asks them to leave that sphere, and if it were asked, it would not be possible. We need juster ideas than now prevail of what that sphere is. Some assert that women are not sufficiently edunot their fault, and, moreover, no amount of such deficiency operates to the exclusion of the men who

display it. Miss Dickinson spoke at length, and with much impressiveness, on the restrictions of women in regard to employment, and of the direct and powerful ence of these restrictions on the increase of vice. Forty thousand girls in New York city work fifteen hours a day to earn from twelve to thirty cents. Many of these girls have relatives dependent upon their labor for support. What wonder that many are driven to the streets by actual hunger?

Many facts, the result of her own inquiries into the condition of poor seamstresses, were given by the speaker, and her final appeal for the action of justice and humanity in regard to them was most impressive She spoke an hour and three-quarters, from very brief notes, and without the slightest hesitancy in regard to

The President of the Fraternity announced that the lecture on Tuesday evening next would be given, not by Henry Ward Beecher, as in the printed programme, but by Ralph Waldo Emerson, those two gentlemen having exchanged places .- c. K. W.

### pereavement that has befallen the cause of freedom and ANNUAL MEETING OF THE "HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN." This meeting was held on Tuesday, Nov. 11th, at

the Hospital, 60 Pleasant Street.

After prayer by James Freeman Clarke, Miss Lucy Goddard, who occupied the chair, spoke of the necessity of now forming a permanent organization. Mrs. Cheney, Secretary pro tem., gave a sketch of

the origin of the institution in 1858. It at first existed as a clinical department of the New England Female Medical College, and occupied their building, receiving from them house-rent, fuel, and gas, but being otherwise self-supporting, its remain expenses being defrayed by separate and special con-

In the present year, the Female Medical College made objection to the continuance of this arrangement, thinking the Hospital neither needful nor desirable as an addition to their establishment. In July, therefore, e "Hospital for Women and Children" was separ dirst page, some extracts from the very eloquent ately organized, and commenced its occupation of the house in Pleasant Street.

Dr. Marie Zakrzewska, the visiting Physician, then

made a statement respecting the success of the institution, so far, in the reception and treatment of patients. She gave very interesting details of the characteristic of the various classes of patients resorting there. She tive address delivered by Mr. Phillips, at Music Hall, urged the continued reception of unmarried women on Sunday, 2d inst., may be found on our last page. needing humane and friendly care in confinement and, referring to the extensive interest excited a year ago by the pleas of Miss Emma Hardinge in behalf of lost women, (who, whether vicious or not, were abandoned,) she spoke with affecting earnestness of the need of interposing humane and friendly care to save A private letter from New Orleans says Gen. those who were specially exposed to become thus Butler recently took possession of two large planta- abandoned. The danger in many cases might be avertions near the city, and transferred a large number of ed by applying kind precaution to its first stages. This loyal blacks to them for active service. The number of fugitive blacks in the department of the Guif is seemed one of the parts most urgently demanded by duty, conscience and humanity.

She referred to an anticipated difficulty of soney for a Hospital during the present war, thought the institution should not pause a day consideration like this. The need of it being er ressing at this moment, when so many wo children are left without their natural protect s the very best time for its establishment

Our usefulness is not limited to the cure of dia We give a home to the friendless, in in which it could not elsewhere be found. treated 411 persons in this house. They co not for drugs merely, but for comfort, advice lation. And these give strength. Some come who are not penniless, only friendless. We take n persons and help them, and account such interior as among the most sacred of our duties. The medical education of women greatly need

be advanced. Our community begin to reco need of female physicians, and an extensive d has arisen for their services. She formerly thou Female Medical Colleges needful to supply this va She no longer thought so. If we would have to educated female physicians, they must study like m and with men. The patients of an institution this must necessarily create a public sentimen vor of female physicians. The best part of the fession already favor us. Two of the best medimen in the city, Dr. Cabot and Dr. John Ware our consulting physicians; and a dozen m ling to give their assistance whenever it is not This favorable sentiment is advancing, and be many years Harvard College will be ope medical pupils. All the omens are in our favor, it a will but be true to ourselves, and apply ourselves lously to the work.

In the absence of Mr. Sewall, the Treasurer, h. Bond reported that the institution was free from and that there were Fifty dollars in the treasury. was very desirable to increase the funds, both that means for accommodating free patients might be creased, and to establish the institution on a firm a Miss Goddard read a new Constitution which is

been drawn up, and, after discussion, its articles a separately adopted. Twenty Directors were then nominated and the

with power to increase their number to twentyand these Directors were instructed to apply, as que ily as possible, for an act of incorporation

## DEMOCRACY

In a pure Democracy, the will of the people is a reign ; and when it is coincident with the will off rhen justice and mercy are the habitation of throne, when every man and woman in the la ready to accord to every other all the rights and vileges which they claim for themselves-to life, fortune, honor, to secure and maintain the rights-the kingdom of heaven will have come, reign of Peace will have begun, and from glad be will rise, with one acclaim, the songs of joy and lot Glory to God in the highest, peace on ear good will to men."

Such is the sublime ideal of a Christian Comm ealth. The most favored people, in their most p perous days, have had but glimpses, hardly a for of it. Ours purports to be a government of the ple. In theory, their will is sovereign, but it is theory. To some extent, however, it makes known through their Constitutions and laws, and spirit in which they are adjudicated and app Through them is set forth the measure of which the people demand, and are able to me within the limits of their respective State or nat urisdictions. If, in any State, slavery exists, because the people wish to have it so, or because have not the wisdom and courage to resist and po

The vicious principles and practices of th States, therefore, find sanction and protection in laws. To give scope and encouragement to the Territories, and to add weight to the in terest, with the apparent sanction of the Super-Court, the Chief Justice goes out of his way to clare, that negroes are not citizens of the States, and adds, that "they have no rights shir white men are bound to respect." And, when a consider the obvious purpose of the declaration, more flagitious, arbitrary, atheistic, or God-defying t terance can hardly be conceived. It is worthy of great prototype, the prince of rebel angels; and, the record of our times, the men of coming years vil doubtless accord to him the bad eminence he has we We hear frequent warnings to women against going and he shall sit as chief among pro-slavery feets or, admitting it, makes it optional with the white ma whether he shall respect their rights or not; " rights were limited by race or color, and depends upon the arbitrary enactments of the white man; and because he has not agreed to respect the black not

rights, therefore, he is not bound to do so! Such views and sentiments, from a high " functionary," have tended greatly to augment prevailing contempt and hatred of the pegro ! have paralyzed the moral sense of the col and thus given to the ship of State a proslaver lurch, from which she will not easily recover. So by such "blasts from hell," she reels and plunges, and may, at length, go down, amid the waves and storm a shattered, shapeless wreck.

A native of Maryland, he is worthy of his Jesuits cestry, and a fit representative of the semi-barbarou community, in which he was born and bred. Opportunity sion is its law. With unexampled opportuniti good, our countrymen have shown themselves unvethy of the high privileges they have enjoyed. I ark of freedom was, in the providence of God, of ted to their hands. They were the guardians of world's dearest hopes, but proved unfaithful to their cred trust; for, having vindicated their right ! liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, with the of justice and humanity on their lips, they have no ceased to trample on the rights of others. Dispo exercise the most galling tyranny, they have oped among them the most wide-spread, the most vi lanous and outrageous system of oppression the world has ever known.

"Our fathers," we are told, "were brought hither by their high veneration for the Christian rel They labored in its light, and journeyed in its hop Oppressed and persecuted beyond endurance in the old world, they encountered untold dangers, toils and sufferings, for the sake of freedom and security, in the "They sought," first of all, "a faith's pure shrine, freedom to worship God." They landed Plymouth, Dec. 221, 1620. But before setting upon that rude, snow-clad, and inhospitable shore, they put their names to a sacred compact, or form of ciri polity, whereby they proved themselves one people and became the hopeful, vigorous and living germ of this noble Commonwealth.

They were Englishmen, and brought with them the qualities and dispositions of Englishmen. Eminently selfish, earnest and persistent of purpose, intelligent, daring, enterprising, they could fail to secure and maintain a permanent footbold with seemed to better their instructions, and, in turn, came the aggressors. Conscious of growing strength, they assumed the right and authority to scatter the heretics, and drive out the heathen before them.

Almost simultaneously with the white, the black man came, but for a very different purpose; not i the service of his God, but to do the will of his master. Already the slave trade had been opened upon the coast of Africa. Stimulated by the cupidity and am bition of European adventurers, African chiefs made war upon each other, and the prisoners of war, cap tured in the interior, were brought to the coast, d livered over to the rapacity of slave-traders, dragge on board their slave-ships, and those of them who un fortunately survived the horrors of the middle passage were transported beyond sear, and sold into interior able bondage, wherever there was a demand for them. Not a few were landed at Jamestown, and retained is the Virginia colony as slaves.

Thus, and thus the British Amer spread through ti in Massachusetts Revolutionary w seeds of an irre with their grow strength. It is t vil, of heaven a The evil is not pervades and in ached the vital tion; and, wheth left to cast out th to expel their l be brought to ke But, through through what a must they read when they shall enthralled,-a

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eril, of heaven and hell. The evil is not merely functional; it is organic. It The eril is not infests the whole body politic. It has pertades and increase the life of the naon; and, whether she has virtue and vitality enough tion; and, the legion, to purge off their mischief, to expel their baser fires, and live, time will show. to expet users assured, God reigns, and men shall yet But or the brought to know and do his will, "on earth, as it is done in heaven." done in peace.

But, through what an age of strife and suffering,

rith their ground it is a conflict between the powers of light

and of darkness, of truth and falsehood, of good and

but, mosel what a night of agony and sweat and blood, must they reach the dawning of that glorious day must they shall rise, redeemed, regenerated, and disand the war wiser, nobler, happier people, the joy and hope of the nations, the light of the world! H. W. C.

## WM. WELLS BROWN AT HAVERHILL.

HAVERHILL, Nov. 9, 1862. FRIEND GARRISON,-Let me add to my letter in the last Liberator, by saying that on Thursday evening, October 30th, Wm. Wells Brown lectured again nor new Town Hall—the most beautiful one in the State, Mr. Sumner told us when here—and he had a crowled and attentive audience. It was acknowledged on all hands to have been one of the best meetars of the season. At the close of the address, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That we endorse the President's Emancitation Proclamation as a MORAL and military nesity, and will support no man for office who will not sustain it to its full extent.

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of Haver hill be tendered to Win. Wells Brown for his eloquent advecacy of the rights of man and the rights of compensated labor, irrespective of color, condition or naon and we bid him God-speed as a loyal, devoted, and faithful friend of his country and humanity.

Resolved, That we recognize in Hon. Charles Suma heroic, patriotic, generous and faithful Senator of this Commonwealth; that "he is wrapped all over in the banner of his country," and that "those may pierce him who would pierce its blessed folds to reach champion of justice

Resolved, That the citizens of Haverhill here, en

V. Kelly, a native of Virginia, formerly an Orthodox ninister, as loyal and true a man as we have among us. On the platform we had, also, as Vice-Presidents. Elder Henry Plummer, one of the pioneers in the Anti-Slavery cause here, and the venerable Benjamin Emerson and Ladd Haseltine. Elder Plummer read various pungent passages of Scripture bearing against

The collection taken up on this occasion for Mr. Brown amounted to upwards of twenty dollars. One

diers five dollars more, even, than our noble Senator.
On both these latter occasions, our friend Brown

months' men in the Fifth Regiment, at the outset of the war, and who may be relied on to honor all true men without distinction of color or race.

country, by voting for Charles Sumner. G. K. R. P. S. I may add, further, that Mr. Brown lectured

BARRE, Orleans Co., N. Y., Oct. 30, 1862.

My Friend,-I must give you a "sign of the times." In Buffalo, a few weeks since, I saw a regiment of volunteers murch to the depot on their way to the "sacred soil" of Virginia. As an escort at their head marched the "Continentals"-a company of elderly men, dressed in uniform after the fashion of 76, who drill as a Home Guard. Millard Fillmore, of Fugitive Slave Bill memory, was their captain, and the leader of the long array. Thousands of spectators and friends of the departing volunteers through the side of the si the sidewalks. The soldiers' hearts were full, and needed the relief of utterance. Some one among them sounded a note of the "John Brown hymn,"

And in solemn silence, Fillmore heard them! Verily, the Divine laws are immortal, and conquer at last. We are just on the eve of our State election. Ere this reaches you, the result will be known, and I utter

Our Government mores. The Proclamation is a great lesson for men in Washington to learn that good things are best when done in time. Oh, for that swift and ready insight which takes up the heart of a people in their highest and most heroic mood, and makes that rare inspiration their law and savior! But, amidst trouble and peril, the end of slavery draws near, and then comes the dawn. Yours, truly, G. B. STEBBINS.

The President notifies all who call upon him that he will not modify or withdraw his Emancipation Preclamation. Good! By that sign he shall conquer, and the nation be saved.

The Proclamation is a great lesson for men in tonds. On the 6th of October he was peremptorily ordered to cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy, or drive him south. "Your army must move now, while the roots are good." It will be observed that three weeks have elapsed since the order was given.

Fourth—In my opinion, there has been no such want of supplies in the army under Gen. McClellan to prevent his compliance with the orders to advance against the enemy. Had he moved to the south side of the Potomac, he could have received his supplies almost as readily as remaining inactive on the north.

Fifth—On the 7th of October he was peremptorily ordered to cross the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY, Nov. 10, 1862.

To Gov. Wm. Sprague:
Your dispatch of this date is received, and I thank you for it. It is a great support to me in the assumption of the Potomac, leading the proclamation of the State of Rhode Island.

(Signed) A. E. Burkster, Mery of the Potomac.

Major General, Commanding Army of the Potomac.

Providesce, New 9. By order of Gov. Sprague, a salute of 100 gups is to be fired here to-morrow in honor of the appointment of the Rhode Island and other indispensable articles of clothing, as well as shelter tents. Our Government moves. The Proclamation is a

mont said:—

"This, my friends, is a magnificent setting in which you place the noble gift that, in the name of the German population of St. Louis, I have just received from their committee. I am happy that circumstances have enabled me to receive it directly from yourselves, and that I have this opportunity in the sound of your voices and the light of your torches, and in the kindling enthusiasm of the moment, to tell you how deeply I am indebted to you, and how cordially I reciprocate your friendship. Believe, my German friends, that I fully appreciate the distinction this friendship gives me. Habituated for generations to liberty and domestic tranquillity, our American people enjoyed them

me. Habituated for generations to liberty and domestic tranquility, our American people enjoyed them
like sunshine and air, as the natural conditions of their
lives. Their homes have been always sanctuaries,
their persons inviolable as Roman senators, every
avenue to individual prosperity was open to them;
and when the crash of civil war came, they heard in it
only the call to arms for a transient struggle. But
your surroundings have been of a different character,
and when the grups at Sumter broke the pages of the and when the guns at Sumter broke the peace of the continent, they woke far other echoes in your hearts. You had lived where political and social liberty existed only in men's aspirations. You remembered how often you had seen the sword of the people vainly bared against the tyrannies of established power, and bared against the tyrannies of established power, and you knew better how to appreciate a birthright of liberty, and saw quicker the presence of its dangers. Therefore it is—and because you are father removed from the intrigues which in this country make the public service dangerous—that your approbation has in it a peculiar value. And this it is that makes the beautiful gift I receive from you to-night, and this splendid exhibition of regard with which you surround its presentation, one of the most solid satisfactions of my life. And, indeed, I am truly happy that you have placed me among that brotherhood of patriots to whose hands you are willing to confide the sword in your cause. For, no matter how begun, this is the people's war. Whatever issue bared the sword, it is now a reformation, and you contend not only for the

a champion of justice.

Resolved, That the citizens of Haverhill here, en mass, and at the polls next Tuesday, will elect two whole-souled men to the ensuing Legislature, who will give their whole heart, mind and strength to the reflection of Charles Sumner as Senator from Massachusetts in Congress, for the full term of six years from the 4th of March next.

Resolved, That we hereby nominate by acclamation, and value of the same spots, and age after age have witnessed the struggle of nations always more or less for the 4th of March next.

Resolved, That we hereby nominate by acclamation, and will reflect by a splendid majority, Gilman Corning and Calvin Butrick, Esqs., as our Representatives to the next General Court, believing them to be capable and reliable men, whom the HONEST PEOTE may delight to honor.

This meeting was presided over by Rev. George out its historic fields. But this time it finds the sword in the hands of the people—this time they are masters of the situation. They see it from their vantage ground and by the light of ages, and they will so wield the sword that this first shall be their last and only contest in this question of government, and that these historic battle-fields of ours shall be, not the recurring arenas for the fruitless shedding of fraternal blood, but the state of the property seeks upon the final triumph of popular liberty. This meeting was presided over by Rev. George

great seals upon the final triumph of popular liberty. But while you give the wealth and power of the nation to maintain the integrity of its territory, and while you stand by your constituted authorities with invincible fidelity, and held them inflexibly in position, oppression, and made a fervent prayer. you must with equal determination maintain those sateguards which have been thrown around your per-

From amounted to upwards of twenty dollars. One gentleman, a shoe manufacturer, was so well pleased with his address, that he wished to be introduced to him for the express purpose of shaking five dollars into his hand, with his heart in it; and this, after he had doubtless contributed no stingy sum to the regular collection.

On Thursday evening, November 5th, Mr. Brown again occupied the Town Hall, and gave us his literary and humorous entertainment, in aid of our Soldiers' Relief Society and the contrabands. He had an excellent house, and, after paying all expenses, forty dollars were put into the hands of the society noticed, and the same amount goes to his own peoples, of course. Mr. Sumner put thirty-five dollars into the same treasury last year, but here is a colored man, formerly a slave, who gives to our patriotic white soldiers five dollars more, even, than our noble Senator. was the guest of Van Buren Hoyt, a young man true as steel to the principles of freedom—one of the three

pressions your generous favor has made upon me? I shall hold you always in most cordial and affectionate remembrance, and I can only say that gratitude and regard for you will remain among the permanent emotions of my heart. The laws of Rome denied triumphs to generals for victories obtained in civil wars—and rightly too, for how can we find in the bloodshed and misfortunes of countrymen occasions for rejoicing? But this—if it be not presumptuous in me to say so—this is a triumph which no feelings and no laws forbid, and which every law would be powerless to express—a triumph in the affections of the people."

RESPONSE OF GEN. HALLECK.

Headquarters of the Army, Washington, Oct. 28, 1862.

Let me add, in conclusion, that the resolutions noted were made good in our election. The gentlemen named were triumphantly reëlected to the Legislature, and will honor us, themselves, the State and

## at Ayer's Village in the West Parish of this town, last Friday evening, to a full house, who gave him a generous collection.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

Washington, Oct. 28, 1862. \}

Hoa. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

In reply to the general interrogatories contained in your letter of yesterday, I have to report:

First, that requisitions for supplies to the army under Gen. McCleilan are made by his staff officers on the Chiefs of Bureaus here; that is, for Quartermaster's supplies, by his chief Quartermaster, on the Quartermaster General; for Commissary supplies, by his chief Commissary, on the Commissary General, etc. No such requisitions have been made, to my knowledge, upon the Secretary of War, and none upon the General-in-Chief.

Second—On several occasions, Gen. McClellan has telegraphed to me that his army was deficient in certain supplies. All these telegrams were immediately referred to the heads of Bureaus with orders to report. It was ascertained that in every instance the requisireferred to the heads of Bureaus with orders to report. It was ascertained that in every instance the requisitions had been immediately filled, except one, where the Quartermaster General had been obliged to send from Philadelphia certain articles of clothing, tents, etc., not having a full supply here. There has not been, so far as I could ascertain, any neglect or delay in any department or Bureau in issuing all supplies asked for by Gen. McClellan, or by the officers of his stoff. Delays have occasionally occurred in forwardasked for by Gen. McClellan, or by the officers of his staff. Delays have occasionally occurred in forwarding supplies by rail, on account of the crowded condition of the depots, or of a want of cars, but whenever notified of this, agents have been sent out to remove the difficulty. Under the excellent superintendence of Gen. Haupt, I think these delays have been less frequent and of shorter duration than is usual with freight trains.

An army of the size of that under Gen. McClellan will frequently be for some days without the supplies and from rank to rank rolled the great words-

"John Brown's body lies a monidering in the grave, But his soul is marching on."

will frequently be for some days without the supplies asked for on account of neglect in making timely re-quisitions, and unavoidable delays in forwarding them and in distributing them to the different Brigades and no prophecies. The lines are more clearly drawn,

constantly. It is Freedom and Loyalty against Slavery and Treason—the same in spirit in New York as in Carolina. Beauregard brands the "Yankees" as in Carolina. Beauregard brands the mother the defiferent Brigades and Regiments.

From all the information I can obtain, I am of the opinion that the requisitions from that army have been filled more promptly, and that the men as a general rule have been better supplied, than our armies operating in the West. The latter have operated at a much greater distance from the sources of supplies, and have bening them to the different Brigades and Regiments.

From all the requisitions Irom that army have been better supplied, than our armies operating in the West. The latter have operated the more spromptly, and that the men as a general rule have be

## THE LIBERATOR.

FREMONT DEMONSTRATION AT ST. LOUIS.

Presentation of a Sword to Major General Fremont—
Grand Torchlight Procession—Great Turn-out of the Germans—Speech of the Pathfinder.

The St. Louis Democrat contains a long report of the Fremont demonstration in that city on Saturday, November 1st, on which occasion the General was presented with a sword, the gift of the German citizens. There was a grand torchlight procession, and among the inscriptions on the transparencies were the following:—

"Fremont and victory!"

"Fremont, the man of the future!"

"Fremont, the hope of the country!"

"And their slaves, if any, shall be free men!"—Fremont's Proclamation, August 31, '61

"The politicians hate whom the people revere and love!"

"The people will claim thee!"

"Free speech, free soil, Fremont!"

"Free speech, free soil, Fremont!"

"You hate him, but your hatred makes him dearer to us!"

"You love the Germans because they love liberty; they love thee because thou desirest liberty!"

"In response to the presentation speech, General Fremont said:—

"This, my friends, is a magnificent setting in which you place the noble gift that, in the name of the German population of St. Louis, I have just received from their committee. I am happy that circumstances have enabled me to receive it directly from yourselyes and the committee. I am happy that circumstances have enabled me to receive it directly from yourselyes and the committee. I am happy that circumstances have enabled me to receive it directly from yourselyes and the committee. I am happy that circumstances have enabled me to receive it directly from yourselyes and the committee. I am happy that circumstances have enabled me to receive it directly from yourselyes and the committee. I am happy that circumstances have enabled me to receive it directly from yourselyes and the committee. I am happy that circumstances have enabled me to receive it directly from yourselyes and the committee. I am happy that circumstances have enabled me to receive it directly from yourselyes and

of which Gen. Meigs is the head, they might as well remain in New York or Philadelphia, so far as this army is concerned."

I immediately called Gen. Meigs's attention to this apparent neglect of his Department. On the 25th, he reported as the result of his investigation, that 48,000 pairs of boots and shoes had been received by the Quartermaster of Gen. McClellan's army at Harper's Ferry, Frederick and Hagerstown; that 20,000 pairs were at Harper's Ferry depot on the 21st, that 10,000 more were on their way, and 15,000 more ordered.

Col. Ingalls, Aid-de-Camp and Chief Quartermaster to Gen. McClellan, telegraphed on the 25th: "The suffering for want of clothing is exaggerated, I think, and certainly might have been avoided by timely requisitions of regimental and brigade commanders."

On the 24th he telegraphed to the Quartermaster General that "The clothing was not detained in the cars at the depots. Such complaints are groundless. The fact is, the clothing arrives and is issued, but more still is wanted. I have ordered more than would seem necessary from any data furnished me, and I beg to remind you that you have always very promptly met all my requisitions, so far as clothing is concerned. Our depot is not at fault. It provides as soon as due notice is given. I foresee no time when any army of over 100,000 men will not call for clothing and other articles."

In regard to Gen. McClellan's means of promptly communicating the wants of his army to me or to the proper Bureaus of the War Department, I report that, in addition to the ordinary mails, he has been in hourly communication with Washington by telegraph. It is due to Gen. Meigs that I should submit herewith a copy of a telegram received by him from General McClellan.

Very persectfully your abdition account.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, med) H. W. Halleck, General in Chief.

U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, RECEIVED OCT. 22, 1862-9.40 P. M.

From Gen. McClellan's Headquarters, To Brigadier General Meigs: Your despatch of this date is received. I have never intended in any letter or despatch to make any accusa-tion against yourself or your department for not fur-nishing and forwarding clothing as rapidly as it was possible for you to do.

I believe that everything has been done that could be done in this respect. The idea that I have tried to

convey was, that certain portions of the command were without clothing, and the army could not move until

it was supplied.
(Signed) G. B. McClellan, Major General.

REMOVAL OF GENERAL McCLELLAN. Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, Salem, Va., Nov. 8-Saturday noon.

Salem, Va., Nov. 8—Saturday noon.

The order relieving Major-General McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac was received at headquarters at 11 o'clock last light. It was entirely unexpected to all, and therefore every one was taken by surprise. On its receipt, the command was immediately turned over to Gen. Burnside. Gen. McClellan and his staff will leave to-morrow for Trenton, where he is ordered to report. The order was delivered to him by Gen. Buckingham in person. His last official act was the issuing of an address to his soldiers, informing them in a few words that the command had devolved on Gen. Burnside, and taking an affectionate leave of them.

THE OFFICIAL ORDER RELIEVING GEN. McClel-AN.—New York, Nov. 11th. The following is the or-ler removing Gen. McClellan from the Army of the

War Department, Adjutant General's Office, WASHINGTON, Nov. 5, 1862. Washington, Nov. 0, 1802. J
General Orders No. 182. By direction of the President of the United States, it is ordered that Major
General McClellan be relieved from the command of
the Army of the Potomac, and that Major General
Burnside take command of that Army.

By order of the Secretary of War,

(Sioned)

E. D. Townsend,

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General. HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE P. November 11, 1862. Major-General McClellan was escorted to the cars this noon by a large cavalcade of officers, including General Burnside. There was no demonstration at his department.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S ASSUMPTION OF HIS COMMAND.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, Warrenton, Nov. 10-Evening. Warrenton, Nov. 10—Evening.

Gen. McClellan was to have left yesterday for the North, but the transferring of a command like this could not be accomplished in a day, and he was, therefore, compelled to remain. At 9 o'clock last evening, all the officers belonging at headquarters assembled at the General's tent to bid him farewell. The only toast given was by Gen. McClellan—"The Army of the Potomac."

Gen. McClelles, and stoff accommendation.

the Potomae."

Gen McClellan and staff, accompanied by Gen. Burnside, to-day bid farewell to his army, visiting in succession the several army corps. As the General rode through the ranks, the tattered banners of the veteran regiments were dipped to greet him, while the thousands of soldiers gave vent to their feelings in continuous rounds of cheers and applause.

The General and staff will leave by special train tomorrow for the North.

The following order was issued by Gen. Burnside

The following order was issued by Gen. Burnside on taking command of the army: on taking command of the army:—

"In accordance with General Orders No. 182, issued by the President of the United States, I hereby assume command of the Army of the Potomac. Patriotism and the exercise of my every energy in the direction of this army, aided by the full and hearty cooperation of its officers and men, will, I hope, under the blessing of God, insure its success. Having been a sharer of the privations, and a witness of the bravery of the old army of the Potomac in the Maryland campaign, and fully identified with them in their feelings of respect and esteem for Gen. McClellan, entertained through a long and most friendly association with him, I feel that it is not as a stranger I assume command. To the Ninth Army Corps, so long and intimately associated with me, I need say nothing. Our histories are identical. With diffidence for myself, but with a proud confidence in the unswerving loyalty and determination of the gallant army now entrusted to my care, I accept its control with the steadfast assurance that the just cause must prevail. ourance that the just cause must prevail.

A. E. BURNSIDE,

Major-General Commanding.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOV. SPRAGUE AND GENERAL BURNSIDE. The Providence papers print the following correspondence:—

the following correspondence:—

State of Rhode Island, Executive Department, PROVIDENCE, November 10, 1862. 
GENERAL,—Allow me to tender you my sincere congratulations on your appointment to the command of the Army of the Potomae. Your well-known energy, skill and patriotism, will, I feel sure, restore confidence to a disheartened people, and lead them to expect active operations and the speedy success of our brave army in the suppression of treason and rebellion.

Rhode Island regards your appointment with unfeigned pride and pleasure.

(Signed)

WM. SPRAGUE.

WM. SPRAGUE. (Signed)

### THE CONTRABANDS.

Editor Transcript,—Please publish the following extracts from a letter just received from a friend at Fortress Monroe. He is a gentleman of the highest intelligence and character, and from long and intimate acquaintance with the "contrabands," his testimony as to the danger of negroes coming North is of the most reliable character. F. W. B.

F. W. B.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 1, 1862.

Dear Sir,—Your article in the Transcript of the 30th was just and timely, exposing the unblushing; falsification of facts by the Boston Post. The story was started by rebels, and all through this State the cry has been, "Carry them off North if you are going to free them, and we will get in foreigners"; and when told that foreign labor will be much more expensive, the answer has been, "We will induce the Irish and Germans to come here in such large numbers, that they will be obliged to work for twenty-five or fifty cents per day." All agree that if this is not done, all the negroes will be wanted upon the soil.

The colored people are as active and industrious and capable as the Irish. They are much more easily managed; and as the Irish are at the North and the negro in the South, each in their more native latitude, so let it be; and as secesh slaveholders threaten to emigrate if they cannot rule, alt the better; that will make room at once for foreign skill and capital, and these combined with free cheap labor will increase the productions of the Slave States commercially, at least four-fold in five years.

If the Irish are not blinded to their own interests, they will go as a body all over the land for universal emancipation; for if slavery continues or lingers into gradual extinction, slaves will abscond in such large numbers as to flood the North, and the farmers and all other employers of cheap labor will be able to get all the help they want, male and female, for less than half now paid.

Let the rebellion be crushed, and emancipation follow, and matters get settled so as to make their situation safe, and the entire negro race in all Northern America will gradually concentrate in the South, and there become the great producing class, the main source of wealth in all the South in time to come, as in time past, only increased at least four-fold. It is almost the universal desire of the colored people to go South instead of North, if moved at all. FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 1, 1862.

### FIGHT BETWEEN A KANSAS COLORED REGIMENT AND GUERILLAS.

The Leavenworth correspondent of the Chicago Tribune gives the following account of a fight between a Kansas colored regiment and a gang of guerillas:—

"The Kansas colored regiment had a fight with querillas, commencing on Tuesday last and continuing leveral days, in which the blacks were victorious. The facts (as related to me by Lieut. Lyon of Co. A)

several days, in which the blacks were victorious. The facts (as related to me by Lieut. Lyon of Co. A) were, the 1st Kansas, colored, under Jackman and Cockrell, occupied and held an island at the head of the Osage River, at the junction of the Mari-de-zena and Mill Creek.

These two combining form the Osage River near Butler, Bates County, Mo. At this point the secesh keep a large quantity of stock guarded by these guerillas. Major Henning, commander of Fort Scott, and Provost Marshal of Southern Kansas, ordered from Fort Lincoln a detachment of the colored regiment, (the regiment is stationed at Fort Lincoln.) 169 men from the 1st, Col. Williams, and seventy men from the battalion of colored troops from Southern Kansas, under Capt. Leamen, making 230—all under Capt. Ward, acting commander of the regiment for the time being, the Colonel being absent. Arriving at the island they found about 400 guerillas—the blacks took possession of Tootman's house, a noted guerilla by that name residing there—they surrounded the house and yard with a wall of rails, and named it Fort Africa.

The enemy were all mounted, and they made frequent attacks on the blacks. The guerillas were reinforced with 200 men, and the blacks sent to Fort Scott for reinforcements and ammunition,—meanwhile the 230 blacks were fighting the 600 secesh. Up to Thursday night, seven blacks were killed and leight wounded. Captain Crew (white) of Company A was killed, and his body was brought to Leavenworth yesterday.

Licut. Gardner, (white,) the fighting Quaker, so called, was wounded, making eight killed and nine wounded on our side, and up to the same time from fifteen to twenty of the guerillas were killed. The number of wounded not known to my informant. On

The guerillas immediately commenced retreating to The guerillas immediately commenced retreating to the island, and down the river. It was the intention to attack them on the island the next morning, and break up the nest. The final result I will send you when I get it. Thus the first black blood has been spilled in fighting with the enemies of the Union.

I have several accounts from the scene of action, and they all agree that the blacks fought well—and not a single coward among them; but they were rather hard to handle and keep back, and they had to be held with a tieft rein like a nair of young, well fed horses.

with a tight rein, like a pair of young, well fed horses anxious to go—and to go at the guerillas." Too Much. We had become about reconciled to the jabberings of George Francis Train as a political buffoon, as his was a regular business to get quarters out of the people, as legitimate as the business of any showman or quack. We were content that he should whip England, annihilate the negroes, check the progress of the Anglo-Saxons, and build up a confederacy upon the ruins of the American Republic, as much as he pleased on paper. But when an officer of our army, wearing the stars of a Major-General of the United States, so far forgets himself as to leave the field and appear before great audiences of curiosity seekers in New York, to make up a Ponch and Judy show, the uniform which he wears is disgraced. If Gen. Cassius Marcius Clay likes this sort of business, let him resign his idle commission, and enter into an arrangement with Mr. Train's door-keeper, to accompany that peripatetic individual in a starring exhibition through the country. We have no especial desire to save his private reputation, but the American people have an interest in kis clothes.—Boston Herald.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8. The feeling in Europe is described by Mr. Cameron as strongly savoring of intervention, and this feeling is strongly increasing in consequence of the continued inactivity of the Federal ral arms. In England, it is thought that no active rai sems. In England, it is thought that no active intervention will take place until Parliament meets. The success or failure of the present campaign will probably decide the matter, and only decided victories on our side will dispet the idea, in his opinion. It is generally understood in England that a rebel naval attack on our Atlantic cities is in preparation. Three impresses iron cled steam rays, the most powerful ever attack on our Atlantic cities is in preparation. Three immense iron-clad steam rams, the most powerful ever constructed, are building in English ship-yards, and with these it is supposed that the rebels will attack our Northern cities. They have an especial desire to make a dash at New York; and even if the enterprise were but partially successful, the presence of rebel war vessels in New York harbor, if only for an hour, would have a great effect abroad.

There is a secession club in Liverpool numbering 400 members, who provide funds to furnish vessels to ran our blockade. No individual member of this society is allowed to know what any other member

society is allowed to know what any other member

"Washington, Nov. 10. All statements alleging disaffection in the army, in consequence of the change in the command of the army of the Potomac, are pronounced by those who have the best means of knowing, to be without foundation. Washington, Nov. 9. The removal of Gen. Mc-Clellan, of course, has been the subject of animated discussion here to-days. The Chronicle of to-morrow will state that the action of the President in changing the command of the army of the Potomac was the result of a long and patient consultation on the part of our highest military authorities, and must be regarded as a military question. The necessity for active operations in Virginia had become so imperative that, for reasons which appeared conclusive, the important change was made.

New York, Nov. 10. The young Democracy are holding to-night a grand jubilee at Union Hall, which is brilliantly illuminated. Van Buren and O'Gorman are the principal speakers. The name of McClellan is hailed with tremendous cheers whenever it is mentioned.

THE LESSON OF THE ELECTIONS.

It must be the business of the radical members of the present Congress to impart to the President a right understanding of the situation. The people only saw that nothing was done, no progress was made, and no end for the war and its hardships appeared. But let the contrary be seen, and the opposition of the newly elected members of Congress will be checkmated. If now the President insists on half-way measures, or resolves upon an utter turning back, he will only have pronounced his own sentence, and broken the staff of his support. Should the new Congress, however, any itself in factious opposition to the President victorious over the rebellion, his position in regard to it would be still better than that of Andrew Jackson, whom the people sustained, after a violent contest, and whom they to day reckon among their sains.

But whatever is to be done must now be done instanter, before it is too late. If, hitherto, days were precious, now are moments; for we have aroused a canning enemy in our very midst, who is every where exerting himself to the utmost to cross and confound our counsels. The peril of our situation is extreme, and only extreme measures can save us.—Die (St. Louis) New Zeit, of Nov. 7

The Proclamation in New Orleans. I met an old planter a day or two ago, who has loet nearly one hundred negroes by the present rebellion, who and the masses of the people are making a d—d sight more noise about President Lincoln's Proclamation than we Southern-trained in the most painful light that the miserable truckling on the most painful light that the miserable truckling on the slave oligarchy by certain presses and persons of the North is chronic, and cannot be cured even by the horrors and sacrifices which have been entailed on the country by the present war. This sudden uprising of certain old political elements, which I thought if not dead, were a tenst paralyzed, is indeed disgusting, and but for my thorough conviction that the masses of the people are sound, I should almost

The following is an extract from a business letter recently received by a business firm in this city from New Orleans. The writer has lived in New Orleans for more than twenty years, and has been strongly opposed to any movement of an anti-slavery charac-

ter:—
"Our Union friends all feel some encouragement from the President's Proclamation. We think it a move in the right direction. Push the war with vigor, and if possible keep down political differences. The secessionists are constantly pointing to your quarrels, and relying on that source. They are hoping, by every mail, to see an opposition party arise in the North to distract your councils and divide the Union strength."

THE PROCLAMATION IN VICKSBURG. A gentleman who has recently left Vicksburg says that the more sober and respectable people there pronounced General Butler the best executive officer in the Federal service. By this class, also, the President's Proclamation is justified as a war measure. The contents and purport of the Proclamation are known generally to the negro population, and, when they feel safe in doing so, they give unmistakable signs of their appreciation of the document.

Col. Hamilton, of Texas, says:—"If there has been one solitary step in the right direction taken by the President, it is the issuing of the Proclamation of

A Wonderful Document. Judging from the tone of the Democratic press, the President's Emancipation Proclamation is a marvellous document. A perusal of the New York Herald, Express, Journal of Commerce, Chicago Times, Cincinnati Enquirer, and others of that stripe, enable the reader to discover the following peculiarities of the Proclamation:—

It will destroy the Union.

It is harmless and impotent.

It will excite slave insurrections.

The slaves will never hear of it.

It will excite the South to desperation.

The rebels will laugh it to scorn.

These are a few of the attributes which the Demoratic press give to the instrument. ratic press give to the instrument. CONSERVATIVE CHORUS.

Abraham, spare the South, Touch not a single slave; Nor e'en by word of mouth Disturb the thing, we crave. 'Twas our forefathers' hand That slavery begot; There, Abraham, let it stand, Thine acts shall harm it not

The Position of a War Democrat. Col. Norman Eddy, a life-long Democrat, of the 48th Indiana Regiment, who was severely wounded while gallantly leading his men at luka, returned home at Indianapolis, and was recently serenaded. In response to this compliment, he made a brief speech, in which he implored the people to have faith in our President and Generals. The policy of confiscating and emancipating the slaves in the rebei States he endorsed as eminently wise and just. It was a military necessity, and a potent means of weakening and overcoming the rebellion.—Chicago Tribune.

wounded on our side, and up to the same time from fifteen to twenty of the guerillas were killed. The number of wounded not known to my informant. On Thursday night the reinforcements from Fort Scott came on the ground, consisting of 150 cavalry and two pieces of artillery.

Gen. Pleasanton, in a skirmish with Stuart, on the 8th inst., near Little Washington, Va., cap tured three pieces of artillery, also a captain, lieutenant and five privates. No loss has been reported. In consequence of General Mitchel's death, General Hunter will return to the Department of the South as soon as he is relieved from duty on the Mili-tary Commission.

Blair's screnade and reception on Fourth street called together not over one hundred and fifty persons. Fremont's screnade and reception, last night, called out five or six thousand citizens. This is sufficient .- St. Louis Democrat. A letter from Gibraltar, dated October 18, states that the commander of the rebel steamer Sumter was murdered on board that vessel by the second officer, whose name is Hester, of South Carolina. The murderer was arrested, and is in prison.

Elias Howe, Jr., whose income is a quarter of a million a year, carries the mail daily from Washington, seven miles, to the camp of the 17th Connecticut regiment, in which he is a private.

ELECTION NEWS. The returns from the State of New York are not yet complete, but it is evident that Seymour's majority for Governor will be about 10,000. The Assembly is a tie—64 to 64. DEMOCRATIC REJOICING. The Democrats of Portland fired 100 guns this noon, 7th inst., in honor of the Democratic victories in New Jersey, Pennsylvania Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and the election of Seymour in New York.

Chicago, Nov. 8. The St. Paul, (Min.) Press says Donelly, (Rep.) is elected to Congress in the First District. In the Second District, Windon, (Rep.) is also elected. The Republicans have a majority in the State of 2000.

A BOOK BY MRS. FREMONT. Mrs. John C. Fre A BOOK BY MRS. FREMONT. Mrs. John C. Fremont has turned author, and has written a book entitled "The Story of the Guard; a Chronicle of the War," which will soon be published by Ticknor & Fields, and will contain certain letters relating to Gen. Fremont and his men. The profits of the work will be devoted to the support of the widows and orphans of officers who fell in Gen. Fremont's Missouri battles.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 10. The draft in this State commenced to-day. In some localities it passed off quietly and in order. In Ozaukee county the lists were seized by the mob and destroyed. The Commissioner was severely handled, and fled to this city. In this city there were strong indications of trouble, complaints being made that injustice had been done to some of the wards. A crowd of men in the 9th ward assembled and marched through the city, to the number of three or four hundred, in procession. The result of the matter was, that the draft was postonned result of the matter was, that the draft was pos

The contrabands at Cairo, Ill., number from 800 to 1000, and are in a most miserable condition, suffering intensely for want of necessary clothing and bedding. Two are reported by the physicians as having died on Friday night from want and exposure. Nearly all are women and children, and a large number of them, are ill.

In the year 1807, John Randolph of Virginia said to Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts—"We slaveholders in the South count upon the Democracy of the North as we do upon our negroes."

Let it be constantly kept in mind, that rebels and traitors have no constitution! rights that loyal men are bound to respect—so long as they remain in rebellion against the Government. The rights, benefits, protections and guarantees contained in the Constitution are intended for loyal citizens, and not for armed rebels, who repudiate the Constitution, and trample it under foot.—Leavenworth Conservative.

FRATERNITY LECTURES. FIFTH COURSE.

The public of Boston and vicinity are respectfully in-formed that the Firrn Course or Lectures under the auspices of the Fraternity of the Twenty-Eighth Congreganal Society will be continued on

TUESDAY EVENING, November 18, 1862, t TREMONT TEMPLE, when an address will be made by

RALPH WALDO EMERSON. To be followed on successive Tuesday evenings by lec-

tures from the following persons:November 25.-Owen Lovelov.

December 2.-B. GRATE B 9 .- WENDELL PHILLIPS.

" 16 .- HENRY WARD BEECHER. " 23.-JACOB M. MANNING.

Lectures to commence at half-past 7 o'clock. Course lickets, admitting the Bearer and Lady, at \$2 each, may be obtained at Williams & Everett's, 234 Washington St. Oliver Ditson & Co's. 277 Washington St.; of Solomon Parsons, Esq., Superintendent of Temple; and of either member of the Lecture Committee, who in former years have had the disposal of tickets.

er 30 .- George Ww. Curres.

THE FUGITIVE AID SOCIETY of Boston have effected an arrangement with Mrs. LOUISE DEMORTIE, the talented young colored dramatic reader, to give readings wherever the benevolent may be willing to assist, for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings of the freedmen or ontrabands" of Washington.
SARAH A. L. MARTIN, 26 Myrtle St.,

President of the Fugitive Aid Society

MRS. DEMORTIE is to read at New York, on the 24th of November; Albany, the 27th; and at Brooklyn on the 1st of December.

BOSTON FUGITIVE AID SOCIETY. A Course of Lectures in aid of the suffering Freedmen of Washington, D. C., to be delivered at Joy Street Church, November 17. Rev. J. Sella Martin. 24. Rov. Dr. W. Hague. Prof. C. L. Reason.

Tickets for the course, 50 cents. E. H. HEYWOOD will speak at Music Hall, Sun-

et 22.

Rev. R. C. Waterston.

Frederick Douglass.

ay, Nov. 16, on "The Advent of Justice." E. H. HEYWOOD will speak at Florence, Friday evening, Nov. 21, and in Cummington, Sundays, Nov. 23 and 30.

ANDREW T. FOSS, in behalf of the American nd Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Societies, will lecture as follows:

Sunday, Nov. 16. Keene, N. H., Members and friends of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, who are indebted for Pledges made to the Society in January last, or previously to that time, are requested to pay the same as early as practicable, either to the Treasurer, EDMUND JACKSON, or at the Society's office, 221 Washington Street.

proved by Emancipation in the British West Indies, and elsewhere," (108 pages,) will be sent by mail to any person requesting it, and enclosing six cents in undefaced postage stamps. Address SAMUEL MAY, Jr. 221 Washington St. A few remaining copies of the American Anti-Sla-

The very valuable and still timely tract, by Mrs.

Maria Child, entitled "The Right Way the Safe Way,

very Society's last Report, entitled "The Anti-Slavery History of the John Brown Year," will be sent in the same way, on the receipt of the postage, viz., fourteen cents. MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed on Washington street, 2d door North of Warren. Par-

ticular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children. References .- Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D.

Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M. DIED-In Newbury, Ohio, Oct. 20, HERMAN OBER, aged 6. In the same place, Oct. 25, ZACHARIAH OBER, father of Hernan, aged 87. Both long and warmly interested



154 Washington St., 5 doors South of Milk St.

October 24. 6m WEIS & ZOEBISCH.

AND DEALERS IN

308 Washington Street, 308 PPOSITE BOSTON THEATRE, BOSTON. Particular attention is paid to altering and repair-

Furs preserved during the summer.

European and Fan cy Furs,

IMPROVEMENT IN Champooing and Hair Dyeing, "WITHOUT SMUTTING."

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER

WOULD inform the public that she has removed from 223 Washington Street, to No. 31 WINTER STREET,

where she will attend to all diseases of the Hair.

She is sure to cure in nine cases out of ten, as she has for many years made the hair her study, and is sure there are none to exect her in producing a new growth of hair. Her Restorative differs from that of any one else, being made from the roots and herbs of the forest.

She Champoos with a bark which does not grow in this country, and which is highly beneficial to the hair before using the Restorative, and will prevent the hair from turning grey. turning grey.

She also has another for restoring grey hair to its natural color in nearly all cases. She is not afraid to speak of her Restoratives in any part of the world, as they are used in every city in the country. They are also packed for her customers to take to Europe with them, enough to last two or three years, as they often say they can get nothing abroad like them.

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER, No. 31 Winter Street, Boston

DENTISTRY.

D. DANIEL MANN has removed his office to 146
Harrison Avenue. He has, for the past five years inserted artificial teeth on the vulcanite base, in the use of which he has made some improvements. It is better than gold, when well made, being lighter, stronger, and more durable, and is also much choaper.

Dr. M. also uses a somewhat similar preparaton for filling teeth too tender or too far decayed for filling with gold, His prices are as moderate, at least, as those of any responsible dentist.

Boston, Sentember 20, 1862

Have you seen my dear little baby? He has wandered from home away -All in vain have I sought to find him From more until closing day.

I have hoped that he only was hiding

From his mother, a moment, in play But the darkness of night is gathering, With its dews so damp and shill; While my heart is growing more heavy I have tried to lighten the burden. But the weight is lying there still

They have told me perhaps on the morrow I should see him once more in my home; But tell me, oh why should he wander, Or who would thus tempt him to roam His barque is too frail to be trusted Where life's billows so madly foam

Then turn not away from my pleading, Lest the cup which for you may be filling May hold the same measure of woe; But go on this errand of mercy,
My baby at once you will know; For his cheeks were like blossoms of peaches-

Eyes blue as the asure above ;

And his brow was fairer than marble Where God placed the seal of his love ; His face was a pattern of meekness, His garments were pure as the lilies, And he wore on his forehead a star, The brightness of which was so dazzlin

That nothing its glory could mar ; I have tried all in vain in my weakness To follow, if only afar. But a voice I have heard in the stillness, Whose language was music to me, Since it told me of wings which were hidden That I through my tears could not see,

Kept folded until they were needed, When my bird from his cage should be free. Then one who would bear all my burdens Has told me with tears of a bed, Where flowers are blooming in beauty, Where the grass her green mantle has spread; He has told me, in tones full of pity,

Our baby, dear Mabelle, is dead !" But my heart had ready an answer, For baby was with me that day; He was here in a living prese Though not in a form of clay; And my soul still clings to the Savior, Who has taken death's sting away.

Now, 'tis only in hours of darkness That "he's lost" is on all that I see ;-Then I turn from his home to our Eden, And it seems like a grave here to me; But I know if my own heart was breaking, "It is well," my sweet baby, with the

## HOUSEHOLD BABY.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD. What a joy to human eyes. When it laughs, or when it cries; What a treasure, what a prize, Is the household baby!

Be its temper rising, falling, Be it cooing, crowing, squalling, 'Tis the same dear precious darling-Is the household baby !

If the scene without be dreary. If the heart within grow weary, Baby wakes, and all is cheery-What a rush for baby !

Mamma's eyes grow bright with joy-Grandpa laughs, and "grandpa's boy" Gladly leaves his last new toy To play bo-peep with baby !

Sisters from their music run. Maud has caught the "sweetest one," Grace bends down in girlish fun. To make a horse for baby !

Up to every thing we know, Hands and feet "upon the go," What a funny creature, though, Is the household baby!!

Bring the puppy and the eat, Puss and pup were made for that, Made to please the baby !

Bring that china vase, mamma Get "the mirror and the hammer. Any thing to make a clamor, And delight the baby !

Let it clang and crash away, Let it laugh and shout and play, And be happy while it may,

What a joy to human eyes, What an angel in disguise, Is the household baby !

### From the New York Independent WOMAN --- 1862. BY HARRIST M'EWEN KIMBALL.

As though no shade of human wrong fell darkly on their And all men walked in brotherhood the shining ways of

The blessed summer days glide by in calm and sweet sue God writes on Nature's palace-walls no curse against of

The strong man arms him for the fight; he hears the bu And while between the patriot-shouts her tears have tim

for falling, Pale woman plies the threaded steel, and shapes her lips But still with every stitch she draws the pearls of prayer

She thinks of those whose wounds are fresh; of those is death-sleep lying,

Whose brows of youth and manhood won their brightest crowns in dying; She thinks of others brave and true, hid in the smoke

Where bayonets gleam, and cannon roar, and bullets hiss She shudders while the words of fate along the wires are

chasing, mbling waits the hurried line some comrade may be Her heart grows faint; she lifts her hands in anguished

"God save my soldier !" first she prays, and then, "God

when she means: "The very thought of loss doth Crying: "If it be possible, O, let this cup pass from me!"

But brokenly Christ's after words of meekness and sub-He saw her pale with victory in the dark hour of trial.

Self lay slain, and sorrowing Love was fettered with And the Divine One, who alone can clearly read the hu

Traces the here's autograph through tear-blots of the

The Liberator.

PUBLIC EDUCATORS. ADDRESS OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESO AT MUSIC HALL, BOSTON,

SUNDAY FORENOON, NOV. 2p. 1862. Phonographically reported by J. M. W. YERRINTON. I was asked the other day, as I left these walls, why times preached at Music Hall. I shall try to give you part of an answer. Beginning a little back, "Words are things," as you well know. Symbols are often the very point about which the battle rages, and, for the time being, the most important. "There is more force in words," says Lowell, "than most men dream of, and a lie can keep its throne a whole age longer, if it may skulk behind the shield of some fair-seeming name." Very many battles, very many disputes, have been about words—names; and the superficial looker-on thinks it was a paltry cause of dispute. The London Times, a year ago, could not seewe should be so anxious to save the "stars and cil of Twenty was as imperious and as successful whether we were a nation or a mob; a nation able his muscle, until he can at last hold up a hundredremoulds the State and forms the Church. The one The one makes Christianity a nurse, the other a solto defend itself. Waste no time in showing that you known to modern times. are right; spend no effort in explaining yourself; use cal struggle. The great waste of time, it seems to Constitution and the patriots, every thing else is treason. I do not stop to insist upon that point, because a defence of this pulpit. It needs none. It summons every other pulpit in the land to its bar, tries it, and marks it thus and thus faithful, or thus and thus deficient. The reason is this: for thirty years-perhaps I might say for two hundred, but I am not going back

work through which was success and popularity, to was this same spirit which, for ten years, omitt no great mutual harmony, brought together by a would not allow a lyceum audience to see him. tral truth, that one man with an idea is equal to ninety-

and correct the text, how mistaken the notes which presume to question it. Let me stop a moment to show you the means which this unrecognized aristocracy used, to turn aside or prevent the success of their opponents. As De ning, social persecution, literary taboo, universal re-Tocqueville says, they had no right to torture; they proach, the auto du fe of society, the driving from of had no stake, as "Bloody Mary" had; they had no jail, Cayenne, or courage for a coup d'etat, as Napoleon had; but they said, "The testimony for the truth shall bear that universal reproach, far worse to bear than violence, and we will stifle inquiry or thought by making it suicide to every man who sides with ago, being joined by a prominent member of society, who told me the man who stood in this desk knew more than the whole society-naming it-a learned society-of which he was a member. "He was proposed again and again," said this gentleman, "and I was another way; and some of us criticised it by cres

which has been going on for thirty or forty years. How utterly un-American these fashionable and weal-

thy influences were-in what a distant and alien at-

mosphere they dwelt-how truly they regarded the

land, look at Professor Bowen's notes to his late edi-

tion of De Tocqueville, and see how frequently the

Frenchman, after only ten months' visit, understood

voted against him, as I know others did, because we would not make him respectable by that membership, while he preached in Music Hall." Again: Horaco Manu-these things are the little bubbles that car to the surface in that struggle of what was anchored against what was thought in Massachusetts-Horace Mann undertook to remodel the common school system of Massachusetts, and he did it most faithfully left it a legacy to his successors, and has placed Mas sachusetts perhaps at the head of the Northern States but as long as he lived, this party of the past dogged every step he took in the Commonwealth with the cry of "Infidel!" and never rested until they had put that school system under more fashionable theo logical superintendence; and to-day, the woman wh approaches a School Committee in Massachuse with her hands full of recommendations will not have one of them opened, in three cases out of four, unti belong to the Orthodox Church ?" For thirty years, Very many battles, very many a club of lawyers in this city, not a score in the whole named every officer in the Commonwealth of Massa chusetts; and unless a man bore the imprimatur of that Boston clique, as far West as Berkshire, he had no with a very convenient blindness for that hour-why probable chance of success. The dynasty of this Counstripes," forgetting that on that symbol it hung the Council of Ten at Venice. Not unfrequently the humble member of our Suffolk Bar failed to get any and bound to do justice between man and man, or fit attention from the Bench, not belonging to the a mob met to plunder at night, and to scatter at cock select club which, Judge and Counsel alike, left its crowing. So in regard to the Church—the name champagne at midnight to meet in Court at nine "Church." Is this a Church? Am I to preach to o'clock. Non-members were unfashionable, and held you a sermon to-day? There are two kinds of churches at unfamiliar distance, while boon companions found and two kinds of sermons; both admissible, both in their motions promptly considered. Rantoul-a man themselves good, both serving a purpose; the only out of whose brain your Whig pet, now retired, might question is, which has the precedence? which honors have cut his own, and Rantoul have never missed it; and which belittles Christianity? which saves and which serves its time. There is a church like a most progressive member of the Suffolk Bar-Ransheep-fold, nicely fenced, thoroughly furnished, with toul died, a member of Congress, dear to the State by a good pasture, where the sheep luxuriate on quiet labors in Temperance and Education which placed hillsides, and crop herbage every day. There is him side by side with Horace Mann, and while every another church, wholly different: it is a league attorney who ever argued a case can have a meeting of honest men against knaves. There are two of the bar and resolutions to do him honor, the ne kinds of sermons-one is a speech, the other is a bat- blest Massachusetts lawyer of his age was allowed tle; one is the ornamental parade of a regiment at to pass to his grave from Washington to Essex Coun-Readville, the other is the battle of Antietam or Pea- ty without one word of recognition from his fellows Ridge. Now, both are useful. It is very useful for a because he was a Democrat! Standing before a litman to go to a gymnasium, and day by day strengthen erary society of a Massachusetts college on the day the news of his death reached us, I tried to do my pound dumb bell; but it is more useful still, if, disci- duty to his memory in remembering how faithfully, at plined in the battle-field, he never knew he could lift a the cost of his election, he served the Temperance hundred pounds until he hurled it at some obstinate cause, and how manfully he stood by Horace Mann in foe. One is a parade, the other a fight; one nurses all his struggle. An Orthodox professor of that colthe strength and life of the individual, the other lege took me to task, and said, "Why did you praise Robert Rantoul ?" I said, "Because he deserved it! is devotional, self-exercising, the other aggressive. (Applause.) "But," said he, "you know he was a freethinker. How dare you give credit to a freedier. As I think, confinement to the one belittles thinker for anything he deserves?" The whole life Christianity, betrays her function, cripples her activity of Robert Rantoul is an illustration of the methods by and her results. Most people set themselves to ex- which the party of the past opposed every man who cuse this latter kind of church and sermon, such as dared to think-not with fair argument, not with honwe have here. Reform was never sent into the world est struggle, but by persecution, in the only methods

But let me go elsewhere. You know, some of you, every hour and every word in showing that the ene- Parker Pillsbury. Lips touched with a coal from that my is a sinner, and let your own righteousness take altar, which inspired the stern grandeur of Isaiah! care of itself. Lose no time in defence or explana- When, a New England boy, having wrought out tion. We are the Church, and every thing that differs with his own hands, in a dozen years, the scanty from us is heresy. We are the Christianity that the means of getting himself an education, he stood at age needs, and so far as any thing falls behind us, so its goal, about to graduate at the theological institufar it belittles the name it assumes. So in the politition at Andover, the question of the annexation of Texas brooding at that time over the Union, his me, is in proving that we are, in this or the other heart ran out to meet the anti-Texas movement of thing, justifiable. Take it for granted. We are the the Commonwealth, the Faculty said to him, " If you lecture for an anti-slavery society, you shall never have alicense;" and the brave boy said, "I have it is immaterial to what I am going to say, but only to spent fifteen years in the effort to get it, but before I prevent one supposition-that what I am speaking is add to the cost putting a gag upon my lips, I will renounce those fifteen years."

But to leave Law and Divinity, it was the same in medicine. No physician could get his fee at law, for many years, unless he were a member of the Medical Society;—he must trust to the honor of his patients. so far-for thirty or forty years, there has been going Long since the people changed that: the spite endures. on in this Commonwealth a struggle more or less marked, and which, as we look back upon it, we can Within twenty months, that Medical Society, repdistinctly trace and discriminate, though the actors red-North American Review, Daily Advertiser, Whig might not see it at the moment. Nothing so hard to party-as convenient names as we shall ever get for see as your own time. Emerson once said of Web- these counters-went to the Legislature, representing ster, "He knew the patriots of '76 well, but would that they wanted to keep out immoral men, and pernot have known the patriots of his own day if he had suaded the Legislature to allow the Society to elect or in his place the hardest worker that Massachusetts met them in the street." But if you will look back exclude any person, by vote, and then got together thirty years, you will perceive two forces contending nineteen members, and voted that no Homœopathist ession of the Commonwealth of Massachu- and no Spiritualist shall ever be a member. It was Jackson of the floor of the Senate-patient of labor, conservative, the inherited; the other was the aggres- the testimony of a Universalist. The same stern tysive, the popular. One was wealth and family, which rant, for years, allowed no man to avoid his church had domineered over Massachusetts ever since its tax, unless he supported some church which the law colonial days; the other was ideas, represented by recognized. Harvard College broke its promise the people. All governments are the one or the make Tutor Charles Follen a Professor, because he other kind-wealth, blood, ideas. In an aristocracy, dared to appear on an Anti-Slavery platform. This blood; in England, wealth. In both, a minority is same power proposed once to indict William Ellery the government. I never knew a government, in Channing as a blasphemer; and if the indictment history or experience, where the minority did not against Abner Kneeland could have succeeded, would govern. We are contending-and if you live a hun- undoubtedly have gone another step, and tried some dred years, you may reach the goal-we are contend- of the Unitarian body as the next victims. The same ing to establish the government of the majority, influences sought to punish the Temperance and Antiwhich, among educated classes like ours, is the gov- Slavery fidelity of John Pierpont-by undermining ernment of ideas. This struggle of thirty or forty his pulpit-a task in which the cowardice of his years to which I refer has been an unconscious grop- brother clergymen aided them by refusing, almost ing forward of the people, against wealth, against unanimously, to invite the hero of their denomination family, to take possession of the State, which belonged to their pulpits. It was this same spirit that took Mrs m; and to-day we see a very large, though a Child's first anti-slavery, work with the tongs, and threw partial success. But it has been going on for forty it out of the window of a fashionable dwelling; and years-ever since I can remember. On one side, the when she sent that volume to the Athenæum, it was champions were the North American Review, the Dai- the same spirit which, because she wrote it, withdrew ly Advertiser, the Whig party-that class of respecta- the privilege it had granted to her, on account of her ble, wealthy, fashionable, recognized agencies; to literary character, of free admission to that library. It oppose which was universal reproach. Behind them invite to the platform of the Mercantile Library Assolurked in hiding the Church. Against these was ciation Theodore Parker, because, as the editor of a unorganized, half-disciplined, with well-known literary magazine in this city said, they common purpose, not by design-Parker, Beecher, was too dangerous." At the same time, no colored Channing; a trinity in purpose, very unequal in in- man could sit on a jury, nor go to school with other tellect, very dissimilar in views, but all working to folks. He could be fined for intemperance, but could the same end. The liberal sects were another agen- not be permitted to appear in a temperance process cy; the Anti-Slavery movement was a third; the sion in the streets of Boston. By the statutes of the emperance movement was a fourth. Driven out State, the Selectmen or Aldermen of this city were into the country, banished to the common people, stig- bound to put into the jury box the names of all moral matized as vulgar, fanatic-all these agencies in their and good citizens. How many they put in, I do no day were thus calumniated-they believed the cen- know; but I know this, that never during that whole time came there out of that box the name of one sinnine men who have nothing but interest, and con- gle man tainted with new ideas-the name of on sequently they laid themselves out on the hearts and single man who on a jury would have convicted a intellects of the common people. This is the revolt mobocrat. "The fanatic," as the Daily Advertiser stigmatized him, was shut out from the jury box by

the very radical nature of his opinions. These things may be familiar to many of you; I doubt not they are; I pick them up because not ' as a dangerous element to be curbed and familiar to all. You know of the mob that m dwinked, not welcomed, in public affairs, most of Garrison; you know of the tumults that shut up the us know by long experience. If you want a recent public buildings of the city; you know the method of instance of their superficial knowledge of their own this same respectable Massachusetts,-that it perse cutes a man by law, when it can, and when it can persecutes him illegally, all the same; indicts when it has a statute, and mobs when it has not; tells Charles us better than his Harvard College critic; how keen Sumper to support the President, and then assemble as it did last night under the window of Gen. Banks at the Parker House, and gives three cheers for Jet ferson Davis! Not dead yet, only brought to bay Such as these were the means it has used-low cur fice, from direct influence, from respect. How did we meet it? Some of us met it with quiet patience; for

eet it? Some of us met it with quiet patience;

"Endurance is the crowning quality,
And patience all the passion of great hearts;
These are their stay; and when the leaden work
Sets its hard face against their fateful thought,
And brute strength, like a scoraful conqueror,
Clangs his huge mace down in the other scale,
The inspired soul but flings her patience in,
And slowly that outweighs the ponderous globe;
One faith against a whose world's unbelied.

One soul against the flesh of all mankind."

me of us met it with rebuke and defiand

tion. You recollect the story which Theodore Parker was wont to tell you, that when Michael North American Review. It is to be done by the un-Angelo entered a palace whose ceilings Raphael was tiring, fearless effort of the people, based on an idea. then painting, and found one covered with figures too small for the room, instead of uttering a word, he yound question next week which side Massachusetts sketched on the opposite side a gigantic head, fitly votes, that no law professor doubly buried at Camproportioned to the building, and left. He criticised by bridge will ever dream that he can bind Massachusetts reation; and when Raphael looked again at his own in his cobwebs to make sport for these Philistines. pigmies, he dropped his pencil, and refused to enter (Applause.) And more than that, that you must, by the hall again. So, when the Mercantile Library your daily presence, by your pecuniary liberality would not invite Theodore Parker, you instituted the Fraternity, and superseded it. (Applause.) When and Independent of Boston; open to all voices, closed the Church shut its door upon the new Massachu- to no creed, too strong to be etts of reform, the Washingtonians, the Temperance any sinner, (applause,) deluded by no trick of the old Society, the Anti-Slavery lecturers went out and ap- enemy, always right by instinct if not by intellect pealed to the common people, gathered them where We need that aid. The Committee bear a heavy they could, in private rooms, district school-houses, by burden on few shoulders. It is no nine-months' en the wayside, made what they could of their means, listment, this Music Hall. It holds in its hands the and preached to the consciences and the hearts of the charge of the whole tone of the pulpit throughout masses of the Commonwealth. Criticised by crea- Massachusetts. It is to affect States far beyond our tion! They not merely rebuked the Church for its limits-call to its bar, if it be only by way of perbacksliding, they created the Music Hall, the anti- petual protest, every creed and every idea. slavery meeting, and the temperance society, and did conquered the Lyceum; Committees now invite only the work which a politics in fashion and a Church in those who will draw; and, unfortunately, that rule has quiet had left undone. After awhile, after a few turned it into an institution which theological papers years of this toil, we saw ideas that had been mobbed denounce as an "infidel" one. We have conquered out of the cities come back to sit throned in the State | the Church, for she sides to-day with the great Sena-House. And when the great men of the Whig party tor who represents Massachusetts' honor and strength. were some of them dead and buried, and some dead (applause)-himself this hour the most hated man in but not buried, the people of the Commonwealth-the the State, and yet the most loved-the Thermopylæ people, outside of machinery, with no organization to before whom gather the barbarians, and all Greece speak of, to the terror of Boston, took a young lawyer fights for Civilization behind him. (Applause.) In the from No. 4 Court street, never heard of in office beplace, then, of a press, we want this Hall, and those fore, and lifted him in its strong hand up to the Senate like it; we want your cordial support for every form of the United States. It was the people, announcing of this popular democratic insurrection against what its preference for a man who has a belief, over one has hitherto been held to be fashionable Massachuwho has only interests. It takes a great many shovels' setts. We want your pecuniary aid here. We full of earth to hide the truth and the fashionable want you to work out the old problem, not the elements of Massachusetts life found it so. They did right of every body to think-we have settled thatcertain de Gree of good, no doubt; so did the North but the duty of every body to think for himself. Oh, American Review and yet while the North American take home with you the tremendous responsibility! Review argued one question to success, if you will To-day, if we lived under a king, and the popular ook over its seventy volumes, you will find that it voice asked for it, we might change his Prime opposed a dozen to their triumph. You will find that lister in an hour. When William the Fourth, timid the whole course of the Whig party, when it is traced and narrow, dreaded the Reform Bill, the people of in our history, is visible only, like that of the caravan | England could not get rid of him, but they mobbed the crossing the desert, by the skeletons it has left behind. Duke of Wellington to-day, and to-morrow the King No one great popular measure has it carried; no one called a new Minister into his counsels, and the will great social benefit has it conferred; no one step has it of England was law. But we have a Prime Minister carried the nation forward. Tory in politics, bigot in that lasts four years, whether we will or not; and the Church anob in society, atheist in religion, it was whether this nation is saved to day rests more than always a coward before the foe, and in the Congress upon any thing else on the personal character of United States, it ever placed Massachusetts Abraham Lincoln. If he is tin into Congress, Massachusetts never had her proper disunion position. I say it with the most entire deliberation:

lowest on the list. Until the people took possession too long, if he is undecided, and lets other men dic of their own State; until, groping their way outside tate his course, there is no turning out the Prime Minof political machinery, they sent men, not pedlers, ister, and we halt so long that we land in division and Every one here is liable to be President. No man with the exception of a single year, I doubt whether, knows whether he can resist that fate. You do not since the Revolution of '76, Massachusetts ever had know but the boy, whose ideas you may be forming in the Government so great weight as she has this to-day, will hold in his hand, twenty years hence. moment. In the nation at large, her million of men with no remedy but anarchy, the fate of this country. and women, with their hearts and brains thoroughly The people abdicate power for four years. Now, unaroused, dictate the thought of half America, and in der that abdication, let us press, individually, into the the Senate of the United States, her representatives very presence of our four years' king, and hold him are the right hand and the left of the Government. up, strengthen and urge him onward; and let us pre-(Applause.) There never was but one year when her pare behind him, especially in Massachusetts, influence approached in any degree what she exerts "base of operations," that "reserve," which Meat present, and that was when the vast intellect of Clellan is always afraid to use, that body-guard, which, Webster met South Carolina, and by the help of a if the van falter, may yet save the State. Hold up Democratic President out-generalled her. (Applause.) Music Hall, if only that somewhere, beside in political But the Whig party has gone to its account. Its men meetings, the people may have a voice in Massachuand its measures have fallen into the rear. In front, setts! Hold it up, as the example and the seed of a the Commonwealth is held up by the people of the State—by what the Daily Advertiser and the Boston it up, as a token of the people's coming! Hold it up, press have been accustomed to denounce as the "infi-as one of the brotherhood of which temperance and dels" and "fanatics" of Massachusetts. Indeed it is anti-slavery meetings form a part, and your Senator

so. Lucky that it is. Fortunate beyond all expresto-day in Massachusetts is the fruit!

sion is it that the Commonwealth was in the hands of

her conscience and her people before this great strug-

gle came upon us. I say this much, before turning

again to my immediate subject, for our great Senator,

who has done justice to the manufacturing interests

and the shipping of Massachusetts, as Webster

did, and also justice to her conscience and her

thought, as Webster did not. (Applause.) I do not wish

to take one leaf from the laurel of the great defender of

the Constitution; he rests at Marshfield, beneath the

honors he fairly earned; but we have put in his place

a man far more practical than he was; we have put

ever sent to the Senate of the United States (ap-

plause); we have put in his place the Stonewall

compared with the great terror of the Union armies,

the General of the Virginia forces. Both ideologists,

both horsed on an idea, and both men whom, a year

ago, the drudges of State street denounced, or would

have denounced, as unpractical and impracticable; but

when the war-bugle sounded through the land, both

were found to be the only men to whom Carolina and

Massachusetts hasted to give the batons of the oppos-

ing hosts. Side by side with that same instrumen-

tality in the Senate is Music Hall, the temperance

lecture, the anti-slavery meeting-the protests of the

The Transcript-often capricious-is the only paper

month, is owing to what? To nothing but their

terror of the People's movement, for which we may

thank God, in that it aroused them to some degree of

independence and frankness. But for that, our Rep-

resentatives and Senators in Congress had never had

one kind word from the city press. New York has

the Tribune, the Independent, the Evening Post; Bos-

ton has her Music Hall to supply the place of the

whole three. (Applause.) Gen. Dearborn once said

that the estates of nine Boston merchants out of

every ten in the Probate Court were represented in-

solvent. He could find no reason. Reason enough:

they all took the Daily Advertiser. Any man who

ber "languishing," as our ancestors used to call con-

respectable, the wealthy, the anchored-is the voice

who, if this Union is saved, History will say she did

more toward it than any two States of the North-

cism," the Massachusetts of "infidelity," the Massa-

to Sumner and Wilson, whose speeches have given

us what the New York press gives to New York,

chusetts, because to-day, if this Union be saved, we are

to enter on the creation of a new people, the reorgani-

into the ocean, and putting a decent State in its

great work of creation which rests upon the North: and

ble-the Union is gone, broken into half a dozer

open, honorably and frankly, to the new voice

You know we have no press in this city.

The door just ajar of the newspapers for a

GENERAL MITCHEL ON CONTRABANDS.

LETTER FROM THE GENERAL TO SECRETARY CHASE. General Mitchel has addressed the following in-

esting letter to Secretary Chase:-"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., October 13, 1862.

My Dear Governor,—I received this morning your wo letters, the one by mail, the other by Hon. Hutchings, and from their contents I derive hope General Saxton, which was entirely satisfactory, and I think our personal relations are all that could be desired. But I think, Governor, you are misearnest—the only man who, in civil affairs, is to be many words, that he is to act under the orders of the Secretary of War. If he were, indeed, under my orders, I have an immense work for him to do, which I would commence without an hour's delay. which I would commence without I would begin the organization of my plantation I would begin the organization of all the blacks inhab system. A perfect census of all the blacks inhabiting the islands would be promptly made. My model plantation, with its fields, fences, seeds, tillage, implements, houses, furniture, &c., would be organized with as little delay as possible. I would commence the buildings, which will be required for the large accessions of population which will certainly come to us, when we break through the enemy's do. I would have all the blacks distinctly informed as to the plan by which they were to be g educated, and made industrious and worthy I would tell them that the fruits of their future toil would be consecrated hereafter to their own benefit; to each family on the plantation I would give a separate dwelling, with a patch for their own private cultiva-

ion as a little garden.

From estimates which I have carefully made, I am quite certain that an industrious family of three persons will certainly save from one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars each year. In five years, such a family will have laid up in the Planta-tion Bank an amount sufficient to make them inde-pendent. And then, with industrious habits, with such a family will have laid up in pendent. And then, with correct moral views and sentiments, with minds properly trained to self-dependence, they may elect their own homes if they choose, and begin the world for themselves. On yesterday, which was Sunday, a little church

reads the past and not the present, relies upon the old built for the negroes was consecrated to the wor-ship of Almighty God. By invitation from Abra-ham, the black preacher, I was present, and adand not the vital, will end in insolvency, whether it be mercantile, literary or moral. You will recollect, that this disease of the press is not merely the Novemsumption; it is not merely the month before election; sumption; it is not merely the month before election; it is the whole year round. The old movement—the the fashionable crowds of New York in the Academy of Music; I have spoken to the rich and proud cit of the Boston press; but the people's movement, ins; I have spoken to zens of New Orleans; I have spoken to multitudes in almost every State in the Union; but I do not think I ever addressed any audience whose presence touched me more deeply than the sable multitude to whom I endeanored to utter words of encouragement and hope yesterday. And, my dear Governor, they are encouraged, and they do hope; and I feel that it is possible to convert the officers and addiese feel. Massachusetts as she stands to-day—the Massachusetts s quite different, is the Massachusetts of "fanatichusetts which grew up under the hand of Lyman Beecher and Theodore Parker, the Massachusetts their their unjust and ungenerous prejudices, and to make them the firm, fast, sympathizing friends of those unfortunate blacks. Already I find a very which Garrison printed on his imposing-stone, when, defying Otis and Lyman, he made Boston listen, the Massachusetts which trusts her honor so confidingly great change, and some of my thinking office were most gloomy and most despondent when I first arrived, are now full of cheerful hope.

I have decided to remove all the negro families to the outside of our lines. To accomplish this, I have laid off a beautiful piece of ground fronting upon the beach, into lots of half an acre each. Upon the true politics and the natural good sense which we should never have obtained from the columns of the Boston daily press. Hold up, strengthen this Massathese lots we are already erecting out-buildings. I have at work a gang of fifty negroes, with a black man as foreman, and a white superintendent. The work is perfectly systematized; the houses of very simple structure; their various parts divided among zation of society, the summoning into civil being of four millions of slaves, the education of five millions gangs, who work only on their employed upon the frames in of poor whites, the sweeping all that was Carolina place-because, if the Union be preserved, such is the putting them up; another in getting out the si-ings; another putting up the sidings; another splitting elapboards for the roof; another in putting because, if, in the providence of God-wholly possiroof. And these fifty hands, now earnestly and with high hope, are actually building a house a day. fragments, then Massachusetts is bound and pledged

to build up within her own borders not only a public to build up within her own borders not only a polic opinion, but bulwarks for it, sufficient to protect her institutions, her civilization, and her ideas, against the dangerous neighborhood of States founded on vio-lence, based on slavery. In either case, the greatest work of any generation since the Puritans is to be ours; and it is to be done by no worn-out, of them greatly debilitated by the climate; and an dangerous neighborhood of States founded on vio-

expedition of even a few days, involving toil, exposure and fatigue, swell: the sick list to an alarming degree. I have one regiment, the ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, who have just relayed. ring degree. I have one regiment, the ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, who have just returned from a tour of picket duty on this island, whose sick list today reaches two hundred and thirty-three. Another regiment, the seventh Connecticut, which has just returned from the St. John's river expedition, has a sick list of nearly two hundred. Two weeks ago they left Hilton Head in apparently excellent health they left Hilton Head in apparently excellent health and the finest possible spirits. The expediti proved a perfect success. We captured all roved a perfect success. We captured all the nemy's heavy gons, all his ammunition, many small rms, and more than a hundred tents. We have aptured his best steamers on the river, and our troops penetrated into Florida more than two hundred and thirty miles. We brought away on our house and four hundred as Notwithstanding this success, my troops have manifered very severely in their health, demonstration the fact that they are sadly debilitated by the climate. It was on this account I urged the ex-

climate. It was on this account I urged the ex-change of these troops for others. I am certain there is a great work to be done nere. I have not thus far been inactive. Since my arrival, three expeditions have been sent out with cess, and three others are already planvill soon be executed. But our force is to strike successfully either Charleston or Say want twenty-five thousand addition We want twenty-nee thousand additional troops, and among these, I most earnestly hope that the regiments of my old division may be sent forward.

Your letters have inspired me with great hope and everything in the future looks bright and everything and everything in the future looks bright and everything in the future looks bright and everything and everything in the future looks bright and everything in the future looks bright and everything and everything in the future looks bright and everything in the future looks bright and everything and everything in the future looks bright and everything in the future looks bright and everything and everything in the future looks bright and everything and everythi

letter to the Secretary of War, with has been promptly answered by a remittance of \$750,000, and this alone has spread throughout our

8750,000, and this aione has spread throughout or camps a feeling of the highest gratification.

I read the news from the North, and pondered over it with the deepest interest. I cannot but believe that the great heart of this nation will respond to the President's proclamation. So far as I know, it has been received here with the highest satisfaction both by the army and navy. it has been received here with the highest satisfac-tion, both by the army and navy. Give us but the means, and we will show them that it is no bruten fulmen, but a thunderbolt that will carry overthrow and destruction through the dark dominion of

Mr. Hutchings, on his return, will be prepared to give you a full account of all that is doing, and of all that ought to be done in the Department of the Ever truthfully and faithfully your friend.

O. M. MITCHELL, Major-General

DEATH OF LIEUT. COL. SAVAGE. Intelligence has been received of the death of Licut. Co Savage, 2d regiment, in the hospital at Charle unds received at the battle of 6 James Savage, of Boston, and a graduate of Hos. vard University of the class of 1854. Col. Savage was among the most active in the for 2d regiment, and has never returned since !! nent left for the war. In the action in which he re-ceived his wounds, but six of twenty-two officers re-turned, the others being killed, wounded or taken

DEATH OF ELWOOD FISHER. The Atlanta /Ga Intelligencer of recent date, announces the death, that place, of Elwood Fisher, at the exact age of fift venra. Mr. Fisher was well known i In 1839, he was elected to the Legislature from Switzerland county, and in that body took a prominent position as the advocate of ultra democratic measures. At this time, Mr. Fisher wor the Quaker snau-bellied coat, broad-brimmed hat, and a dressed the presiding officer as "Friend Speaker. While a member of the Legislature, he married young lady of Indianapolis. garb-shad-bellied coat, broad-brimmed hat, and ad slavery man, and one of the closest followers of Cal houn and the South Carolina school. He was a write of great power, and possessed a vast fund of inform one of the Nashville papers. After the occupation of that city by the Federal troops, he went to Atlanta, where he resided as a refugee up to the time of hi

ENGLISH SENTIMENT. A private letter from an American gentleman in London, received in this oy speaks of a reaction in British sentiment toward tin country. The writer says:—

"Thank God, the people here begin to open their eyes and discover the vile deception that has been a long practised upon them, and at a meeting the older day near Birmingham, the resolution to recognize the South was completely scouted, and a resolution passed to the effect that the distress in this country was caused solely by the people of the South taking of arms and rebelling against the Government of the United States —a hundred to one majority, and in-

THE RIGHT DOCTRINE. Gen. Dan. E. Sickles, in order, in which he said: "Insidious attempts will be order, in which he said: "Insidious attempts win made to engage our sympathies in political discussion. In the army, we have nothing to do with the cipolicy of the Government. We have sworn to be the orders of the President, to bear true allegiance the United States of America, and to serve the faithfully against all their enemies. Whoever seek to sow discontent among you by any means whatever is as much your enemy as the rebel army you have so often and so successfully encountered."

A BIG TEAM. Gen. Buell's wagon train, which owed in the rear of his army on the march isville, consisted of 1800 wagons, drawn by l There were also 1500 convalescents fro our different regiments. Accompanying to re 113 wagon loads of annunition. It streto d a distance of twenty-five miles.

GARIBALDI'S ADDRESS. Garibaldi has issued all address to the English nation, full of his own philis thropic ardor. He adjures England to advance in the work of human progress, and to call to her assistant the leading nations of Europe. Then he adds:

"Call the great American Republic. She is, after all, the daughter, risen from the last she may go to work, she is strugglid abolition of slavery so generously provided her to come out from the term which she is involved by the traffickers flesh. Help her, and then make her sit by in the great assembly of nations, the final work of human reason."

pened. Galveston, the beautiful city of the Gulf, bit fallen. The minions of Lincoln have made it their be hatched from it, if the utmost vigilance be not exercised, untold miseries to the State."

COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO THE CONDUCTION Military Commission to be organized to inquire interest the conduct of Major Gen. Buell in reference to in permitting the invasion of Kentucky by Gen. Brageto escape from Kentucky without cap attacking them—and his operations in the Share Kentucky and Tennessee. The Court is to be held

There is a great deal in the choice of words. When a tall Marshal, who was able to reach a ject which Napoleon was too short to put his on, said, "I am higher than your Majesty," mean longer," replied the Emperor.

REBELLIOUS SLAVES. The New Orleans Della of the 12th ult. confirms the reported outbreak of silven the plantation of Mr. Millandon, and the muriler of his overseer. Two other plantations had also less deserted by the slaves on them.

COTTON SUBSTITUTES. Mr. Stephen M. Allen, who published a work on Fibrilia, some two year ago has experimented on many things as substitute for cotton. He is now working flax and hemp exclusive been started at Lawrence for the manufacture

NEW GEN FOR HARBOR DEFENCES. New GCV POR HARDER DEFINITION of the shop of Mr. D. Fitzgerald, in New York city the shop of Mr. D. Fitzgerald, in New York city gun-carriage is a cipar-shaped boat, and the weight of the ball is from one to three tons. Gen. Strong was present, and expressed his approval of the design An immense number of music boys are being

ted at Governor's Island, New tory to active service as drummers and fifers in me army. They are from fourteen to nineteen years of age It is estimated that Bragg has carried out of Kentucky at least ten thousand horses, interpretation of corn, beef and bacon, and three tho

WASHINGTON

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ROBERT F. WAL F TERMS - Two de Five copies will b.

lating to the pecuniary lected (POST PAID) to the Advertisements i The Agents of the orised to receive sub The following go per, vis: WENDELL, and WI

M. SLOYD GAR

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anufacture of paper nes from practica es as a reward to Massachusetts s m the Southern bo eapen the price of arded with indiffere e themselves to the es and Irishmen. osterous notions, pri gence and characters and meaning of able extract :-

"The colored peops and capable as the ily managed, and We hear continue

far more truly e fifteen Southe ins of New E tes; because thes n two millions in sh, niggers, and all to say that the n agraph could receive millions of the Where else, on the uals be found so et orshipping, atheistic ing everythin aly the logic of the

This wiseacre says "If the Irish are However much M

erior mental (?) lg that will place labor-market wi or congratulation to thout the least reg ote well-being, is me impracticable ars, and whose ou on un-learned th ee centuries ago!

RADICA The honorable te

insists on are, not su ity, not a return to t the Union of cocqua crees desolation, mination! bloody, vulgar Char pudent Wade, of Ol talk of, are nothing lead the terrible app get from the public with the fruits of con with the blood of br where is the old vi land expect to subju Let patriots be of

ng is coming, when The country, even ible conservative host saved by the union t Nashville Patriot ha the elections—that it hail from Tennesse in in a swelling tie Unhappily, time is y voice of the People, der our system, full It is as permanent. It is as permanent a cable. It will not Union as it was for noble majority who

will go on increasi talk about the Co less parchment, and

Boston Post.

The dem ent and hollow of a profligate night